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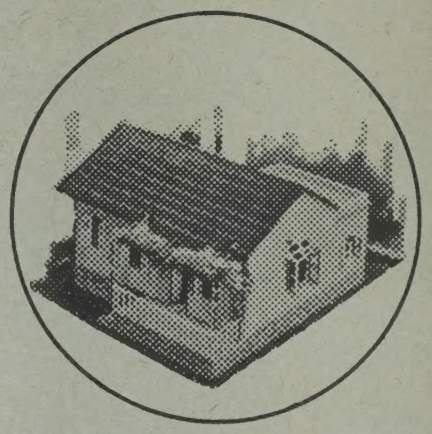

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EVE'S WEEKLY

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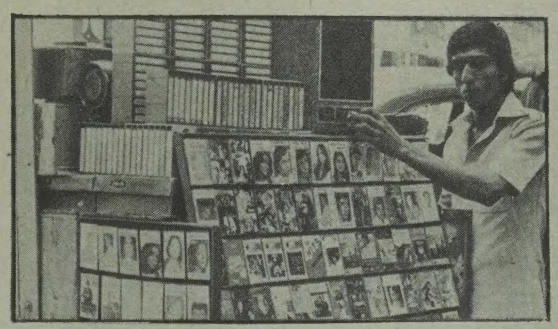
THIS WEEK

WANTED: A WORLDWIDE CAMPAIGN

It is time world attention was focused on an international crime that is both irrational and horrifying : the genital mutilation of women, often euphemistically referred to as female circumcision. Women and men of conscience in the countries where it is practised are trying to abolish this crime. They need support.
Page 10.



SELLING STOLEN MUSIC

There are pirates at large even in this day and age. Only, their loot is different : music. A look at the flourishing market in pirated tapes.
Page 51.

VIEWS FROM CALCUTTA

A group of women from Calcutta discuss their views on feminism and their feelings about women's liberation in the Indian context.
Page 39.

A SPECIAL KIND OF LOVING

Mental retardation is a challenging problem, affecting the afflicted child, the parents, the siblings, as well as the community at large. How can responsibility for these special children be shared so that they are given the best this world can offer?
Page 55.

ALSO

Eve Today: Jayashriben Raiji — **Page 23** Festival Time: Aartis for Diwali — **Page 25** Say It With Flowers: An Ikebana bazaar — **Page 29** Woman in Focus: Saroj Mehta — **Page 33** Deified but Victimized: Indian women today — **Page 35** Film Interview: Aarti Gupta, model turned actress — **Page 45** Artist of the Month: Kishori Kaur — **Page 61.**

REGULAR FEATURES

Your Page/**7**, Readers' Voice/**9**, Short Story/**16**, Young Viewpoint /**27**, That's A Laugh/**31**, Comics/**33**, Fashion/**36**, Cookery/**41**, Beauty Bulletin/**59**, People Known & Unknown/**63**, Answers to Quiz 15/**65**, Frankly Speaking/**65**, People & Events/**69**, Horoscope/**70**, Quiz 16/**70**.

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YOUR PAGE

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1st PRIZE

EDUCATION ? WHAT FOR ?

For those of you who like to think that times have changed and man and woman are equal today, I have this story to tell about myself. My brother (25) and I (30) come from an upper-middle class family. I have had a distinguished academic career (two University gold medals) and gained prominence in debating, writing, acting. But, the minute I passed my B.A exam, my parents started hunting for a 'suitable' boy for me. I was well into my post-graduate studies when I was unceremoniously made to quit the course to get married. All protests were of no avail.

Years later when my brother finished school, my parents planned, in detail, his college career. Never much interested in studies, although intelligent, he waded through his B.A. and then wandered into a law course, completing it indifferently. My excited parents paid for expensive secretarial and administration courses to further his education. Four years have passed since then and dust lies thick on the course materials lying forgotten in some musty corner. Neither my brother nor my parents have the least qualms about such a criminal waste of money and material, not to mention opportunity.

When I question them about their partisan attitude, particularly in view of all my academic achievements, their answer is: "You're a woman after all, what does it matter if you couldn't study further? You have a husband who can give you a good life. Be content. This is all due to over-education. Too much reading is dangerous!"

The only redeeming feature of it all is my understanding husband who makes it all bearable. With his support strengthening my resolve, I have just completed post-graduate studies and am all set to enter a career, much to my parents' chagrin. Isn't it high time we all took an honest look at ourselves and our beliefs which can no longer be relevant in a changing world?

SRAVANA, Bangalore.

The world has changed and attitudes are changing — yes, even here. But nothing can be achieved without protest, without sacrifice. We have to keep up the pressure, be spirited, relentless — like you have been. It doesn't matter who helped you — your parents or your husband. It was your determination that did it and we hope there will soon be millions like you.

2nd PRIZE

SPOT THE VIRGIN!

In this day and age when women are fighting for and achieving equal rights, why should 'virginity' be such a hang-up? Don't we have better things to worry about than whether a girl has slept with someone or not? Why don't we utilise our over-active brains in thinking up solutions to problems such as poverty, orphan children, the physically handicapped and what their future will be, how corruption can be curbed, etc.? Is it really our business as to what a non-virgin's future will be? It's not the end of her.

What a girl does with her body is her business. It may be argued that if, and when, she has a baby "unintentionally", then it is our business. I say 'no' because, firstly, there are millions of preventive measures. If a girl wants to have sex she should be and will be fully prepared. It is only because she is told that sex is a 'no-no', that she goes and has sex unprepared and thus conceives. Secondly, when she gets pregnant, she is aware of it at a very early stage. If she doesn't want the baby she can get an abortion without too much danger to herself. And she should have all the help from her parents. Why not? What are they for, if they can't come to her aid when she needs it most?

If, despite all this, she still wants the baby, then it is her business. She knows if she is capable of being a mother or not. Why can't people understand that their interference is not needed? Parents expect their innocent little darling not to even look at a man before marriage, and after marriage she does a strip-tease for a complete stranger! In Switzerland, they break the hymen of a baby girl as soon as she is born. That, I call, practical. No 'virgin' problems there, ever. If this is practised in India, what an ideal gift it would be for our virgin-demanding male chauvinists . . . has she or hasn't she?!

MUMTAZ AMIRI, Brasil.

We agree virginity is not all-important. It isn't even a very positive virtue any longer. But, nor is promiscuity. We cannot advocate that. You condemn parents wholesale, but parents do worry, you know. . .

3rd PRIZE

THE BLOODY TAPE

It is astounding to what lengths and with what disastrous results red tapism can be applied at times. The young widow of a Peon was appointed as a casual labourer on compassionate grounds in the Government Office, where her husband had worked. She and her three children subsisted on her wages of Rs. 2.50 per day. However, even after 17 years of service she was neither made permanent nor was she given a raise in salary, in spite of several representations. At last there came a day when her case was taken up for an upward revision of wages on humanitarian grounds with the higher-ups at Headquarters and back came the reply, which has floored everybody. Quibbling about her designation as a part-time sweeper and not as a casual labourer, the wages were worked out on the basis of the actual area swept by her and given as Rs. 18/- per month. The Oracle had spoken! With this amount, which is inadequate even to cover her transport charges, she has to feed and clothe her family and provide other necessities of life. This is one of the many cases where the norms and regulations have been scrupulously adhered to in arriving at a decision, which is so far removed from the actual realities of life, as to be outrageous and bordering on the ridiculous. Are facts and figures more important than the merits of the case, especially where the individual is placed in crippling circumstances?

We are already a beleaguered nation — with stark poverty, rampant unemployment and abysmal insufficiency of essential commodities — without knotting ourselves immobile in yards and yards of red tape. Let not man's own creation 'red tapism', like Frankinstein, murder justice and equity.

MISS E. DHAMAYANTHY DEVASUNDARAM, Madras.

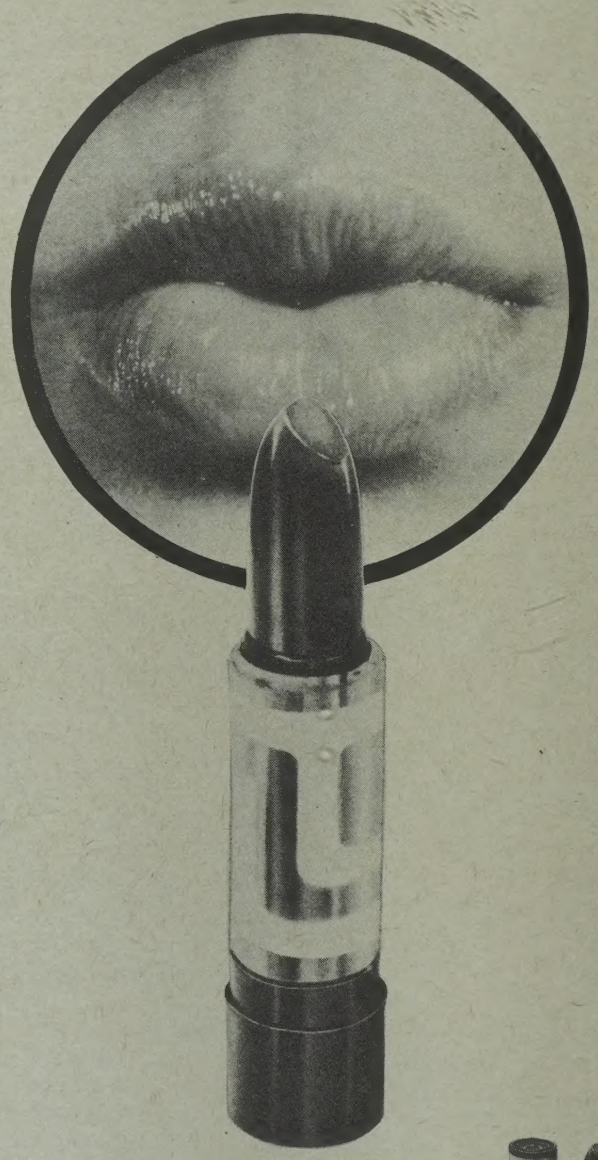
Truly shameful. This is rank exploitation, the kind which ferments bitterness and frustration in the have-nots. Rules and regulations are all very well, but human relationships are so much more important.

A NEW BREAST

I have read with much interest your recent article on "Mastectomy" (EW Sept. 20). It would be interesting for your readers to know that it is now possible to make a new breast after the original one has been removed by the surgeon. This will avoid a a lot of psychological trauma and the matrimonial disharmony that often follows cancer surgery. This is done when the patient is free of cancer for six months and the newly-made breast may even look better than the breast that is not operated. The young patient is then able to lead a life of confidence.

DR. R.J. MANEKSHA, Bombay.

A TIP FOR EVERY LIP



Charming girl

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READERS' VOICE

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PLUCKY WOMEN

With reference to your Special Issue on "Non-Conformist Women" (Sept. 6), perhaps I am too much of a conformist to admire their way of life, but I certainly admire their courage in living life the way they want to and fearlessly braving the aftermath. That is certainly more than most of us can do.

DAPHNE KHAN, Hyderabad.

FRANKNESS APPRECIATED

With reference to your Special Issue on "Non-Conformist Women" (Sept. 6), it was one of your most delightfully interesting issues. Today the main malaise which undermines the basic moral strength of our society is the all-pervading hypocrisy. If more people were as honest and true to themselves as Dolly Thakore has been, perhaps our country would be a better place for our youngsters to grow up in. Thank you, Dolly, for your frankness.

LALOGUE POSTVALA, Bombay.

WITH THANKS

Unlike the usual "compliments," "interesting," "congrats," etc., I wish to say "thank you very much for giving us that wonderful issue on the brave non-conformist women (Sept. 6)".

K. V. CHACKO, Nagpur.

WHAT ABOUT THE MEN?

Your Special Issue on Non-Conformism was really absorbing. It is interesting to know that there are so many well-known women who have defied the conventional way of life and are even then considered quite successful by common people. But this is only one side of the story. What about the non-conformist men? I feel they should also have been included to complete your issue in its true sense.

NARESH C. CHAINANI, Bombay.

NON-CONFORMISM: NOT FOR EVERYONE

I congratulate you for bringing out a Special Issue on "Non-Conformist Women" (Sept. 6). The women presented in it were (and are) not only non-conformist but outstanding, and a good example to others. Non-conformism is to blaze a new trail and to follow one's own special talent. Geniuses and non-conformists are always welcome, and conformism is only a base, a background from which non-conformists grow. Yet we do need a base for the stability of society because everybody is not a genius, and if everybody becomes a non-conformist, society becomes disrupted. So, we value both conformism — i.e. tradition — as well as non-conformism.

NAND KISHORE MATHUR, Bombay.

BOUQUETS

Bouquets for your Special Issue on "Non-Conformist Women" (Sept. 6). It was truly inspiring. I am the sorrowful victim of a tragedy. At the height of my marital happiness, my beloved husband died, at an untimely hour and in a premature way, but I have lived through the trauma, the shock and horror, and I am now trodding the unbeaten path, defying the stringent rules of traditional society. I am carrying on my husband's work, living up to his principles, thereby keeping his values alive. I am playing a double-parent role to my teenage boy and, above all, to society. I am projecting an unchanged marital status, prominently displaying the **sindhoor** on my forehead and the **mangalsutra** on my neck, following the philosophy of non-conformism in deed and action.

VIJAYA AMARNATH, Bombay.

NEXT WEEK

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 1, 1980

THE I-HATE-TO-COOK COOKERY SPECIAL !

This Special Issue is sure to warm the hearts of many a reader. After all, gone are the days when the fact that a woman considers cooking dreary old drudgery had to be kept a deep, dark secret. Some people enjoy cooking. Others don't.

And so this Special Issue will take a light-hearted look at the woes and experiences of the I-Hate-to-Cook club members and their culinary fiascos and triumphs. It will also offer profound advice on how they can try and get over their block against cooking (for one has to eat to live!) with the minimum of effort, and, finally, how to eat, drink and be merry in spite of hating to cook.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS :

- **Cooking, the No-Cook Way: Dishes you need not cook at all!**
- **Steps to Success: A step-by-step guide to easy-to-make dishes.**
- **Picking a Pack: Help in the form of ready-made foods.**
- **Disaster Area: How to avoid making your kitchen one.**
- **Busybee and others on how they hate to cook.**

Plus much, much more.

AN INTERNATIONAL CRIME

Warning: These words are painful to read. They describe facts of life as far away as our most fearful imagination — and as close as any denial of women's sexual freedom.

As you read this, an estimated 30 million women in the world are suffering the results of genital mutilation. The main varieties of this extensive custom are:

1) **Sunna "circumcision",** or removal of the prepuce and/or tip of the clitoris;

2) **Clitoridectomy,** or the excision of the entire clitoris (both prepuce and glans), plus the adjacent parts of the labia minora;

3) **Infibulation** (from the Latin **fibula,** or clasp), that is, the removal of the entire clitoris, the labia minora, and the labia majora — plus the joining of the scraped sides of the vulva across the vagina, where they are secured with thorns or sewn with catgut or thread. A small opening is preserved by inserting a sliver of wood (commonly a match-stick) into the wound during the healing process, thus allowing passage of urine and menstrual blood. An infibulated woman must be cut open to permit intercourse and cut further to permit childbirth. Often, she is closed up again after delivery, and thus may be subject to such procedures repeatedly during her reproductive life.

The age at which these ritual sexual mutilations are performed varies with the type of procedure and local tradition. A female may undergo some such rite as early as the eighth day after birth, or at puberty, or after she herself has borne children. In most areas however, the ritual is carried out when the child is between the ages of three and eight, and she may be considered unclean, improper, or unmarriageable if it is not done.

To readers for whom such customs come as horrifying news, it is vital that the connection between these patriarchal practices and those practised in other parts of the world — East or West, North or South — is recognized. They are different in scope, but not in kind. For example, not only have American and European women experienced the psychic clitoridectomy that was legitimized by Freud, but Western 19th century medical texts also proclaim surgical mutilation an accepted treatment for "nymphomania," "hysteria," "masturbation" and other nonconforming behaviour. Indeed, there are women living in the United States and Europe today who have suffered this form (as well as other, more familiar forms) of gynophobic, medically unnecessary, mutilating surgery.

"My friend — a contemporary, she must be in her sixties now — was clitoridectomized by a Park Avenue physician when she was four or five years old. Her family was enlightened, social, and well-to-do, but they accepted this as a treatment for masturbation. My friend is married, has children — but has kept this secret. She's afraid she'll be looked at as a freak."

—wife of a current U S. Congressman.

"I lost two little girls, one after the other. The first time, I observed the traditions with the old women. The child bled and died. The second girl had the excision done in hospital, but they could not stop the bleeding."

— Awa D., midwife, Mali.

As a general practice and precondition of marriage, however, some researchers cite recent evidence for genital mutilation in areas as diverse as Australia, Brazil, Malaya, Pakistan, and among the 'Skoptsi' Christian sect in the Soviet Union. In El Salvador, it is still not uncommon for a mother to carve the sign of the cross with a razor blade on the clitoris of her little girl to "make her a better worker and keep her from getting ideas" ("Upheaval in El Salvador," Ms Magazine January 1980). But international health authorities find the most extensive evidence of such customs on the African continent and the Arabian peninsula. The majority of mutilations take place without an anaesthetic at home (in the city or village), but many are now performed in hospitals as approved procedures. Nor are these rites limited to one religion; they are practised by some Islamic peoples, some Coptic Christians, members of various indigenous tribal religions, some Catholics and Protestants, and some Fellasha (an ancient Jewish sect living in the Ethiopian highlands).

The form most common on the African continent is clitoridectomy, which is practised in more than 26 countries from the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea across to the Atlantic coast and from Egypt in the North to Mozambique in the South, also including Botswana and Lesottho. According to Awa Thiam , a Senegalese writer, clitoridectomy — in the form of either complete excision or the more "moderate" Sunna variant—can also be found in the two Yemens, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordon, Syria and Southern Alge-

RIGHT: Village women splash water on a little girl's wound after the excisor has performed a clitoridectomy.

Janis /

ria. Infibulation appears to be fairly standard in the whole of the Horn—Somalia, most of Ethiopia, the Sudan (despite legislation prohibiting it in 1946), Kenya, Nigeria, Mali; Upper Volta, and parts of the Ivory Coast. Many ethnic groups have local versions: some cauterize the clitoris with fire or rub a special kind of nettle across the organs in order to destroy nerve endings, some stanch the flow of blood with compounds made of herbs, milk, honey and sometimes ashes or animal droppings.

The health consequences of such practices include primary fatalities due to shock, haemorrhage, or septicemia, and such later complications as genital malformation, delayed menarche, dyspareunia (pain suffered during intercourse), chronic pelvic complications, incontinence, calcification deposits in the vaginal walls, recto-vaginal fistulas, vulval cysts and abscesses, recurrent urinary retention and infection, scarring and keloid formation, infertility, and an entire array of obstetric complications — plus increased probability of injury to the fetus (by infection) during pregnancy, and to the infant during birth. Psychological responses among women range from temporary trauma and permanent frigidity to psychoses. A high rate of mortality is suspected by health officials, although there are few fatality records available, due to the informality or secrecy surrounding the custom in many areas.

WHO / E Schwab

Children at play in a country where female circumcision is still practised.

"FEMALE CIRCUMCISION" IS A EUPHEMISTIC TERM FOR GENITAL MUTILATION, ONE OF THE MOST UNNECESSARY AND HORRENDOUS PRACTICES FORCED UPON WOMEN IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD

Although such practices are frequently described as "female circumcision," the degree of damage is not comparable to the far more minor circumcision of males. Certainly, the two procedures are related: both are widely practiced without medical necessity and are extreme proofs of subservience to patriarchal authority — whether tribal, religious, or cultural — over all sexual and reproductive capacity. But there the parallel stops. Clitoridectomy is more analogous to penisectomy than to circumcision: the clitoris has as many nerve endings as the penis. But male circumcision does not destroy its victim's capacity for sexual pleasure; indeed, some justify the practice as increasing it. The misnomer "female circumcision" seems to stem from conscious or unconscious political motives; to make it appear that women are merely experiencing something men also undergo — no more, no less.

Politics are also evident in the attribution of this custom. The Sudanese name for infibulation credits it to Egypt ("Pharaonic circumcision"), while the Egyptians call the same operation "Sudanese circumcision." The more moderate "Sunna circumcision" was supposedly recommended by the Prophet Muhammed, who is said to have counselled, "Reduce, but don't destroy," thus reforming — and legitimizing — the ritual. That version was termed "Sunna," or traditional, perhaps in an attempt to placate strict traditionalists — although such rituals are mentioned nowhere in the Koran; a fact Islamic women who oppose this mutilation cite in their arguments.

"An old woman said that the bride was not 'clean', she still had some clitoris left. She cut it off, after which the husband immediately deflowered his bride. She arrived here bleeding profusely."
— Mrs. T., midwife, Mali

"When my daughter was five, she said, "Mama; I'm not like the others. I want to be circumcised." She cried and pleaded. So I bought all that was needed — the black loincloth and so on. I picked her up, made her sit with her legs apart, told her to close her eyes and be courageous. I pinched her clitoris very hard and pressed a cold blade against it and told her: "There you are, it's done." Now she is twenty-three and knows she is not circumcised, and can think about the question as an adult."
— Mrs. S, Bambara tribe, midwife, Mali.

The overt justifications for genital mutilation are as contradictory as are theories about its origins. Explanations include custom, religion, family honour cleanliness, protection against spells, initiation, insurance of virginity at marriage, and prevention of female promiscuity by physically reducing — or terrorizing women out of sexual desire: this last especially in polygamous cultures. (On the other hand, the fact that some women in the Middle East who are prostitutes also have been clitoridectomized is cited as proof that it doesn't reduce pleasure — as if women became prostitutes out of desire).

A superstition is a practice or belief justified by simultaneous and utterly opposing sets of arguments. Thus, a frequently given reason for sexual mutilation is that it makes a woman more fertile — yet in 1978, Dr. R.T. Ravenholt, then Director of the United States Agency for International Development's Population Bureau, failed to oppose it on the ground that it was a contraceptive method, claiming that "because it is aimed at reducing female sex desire, (clitoridectomy/infibulation) undoubtedly has fertility control as part of its motivation." In fact, the pain of intercourse often leads mutilated women to seek pregnancy as a temporary relief from sexual demands.

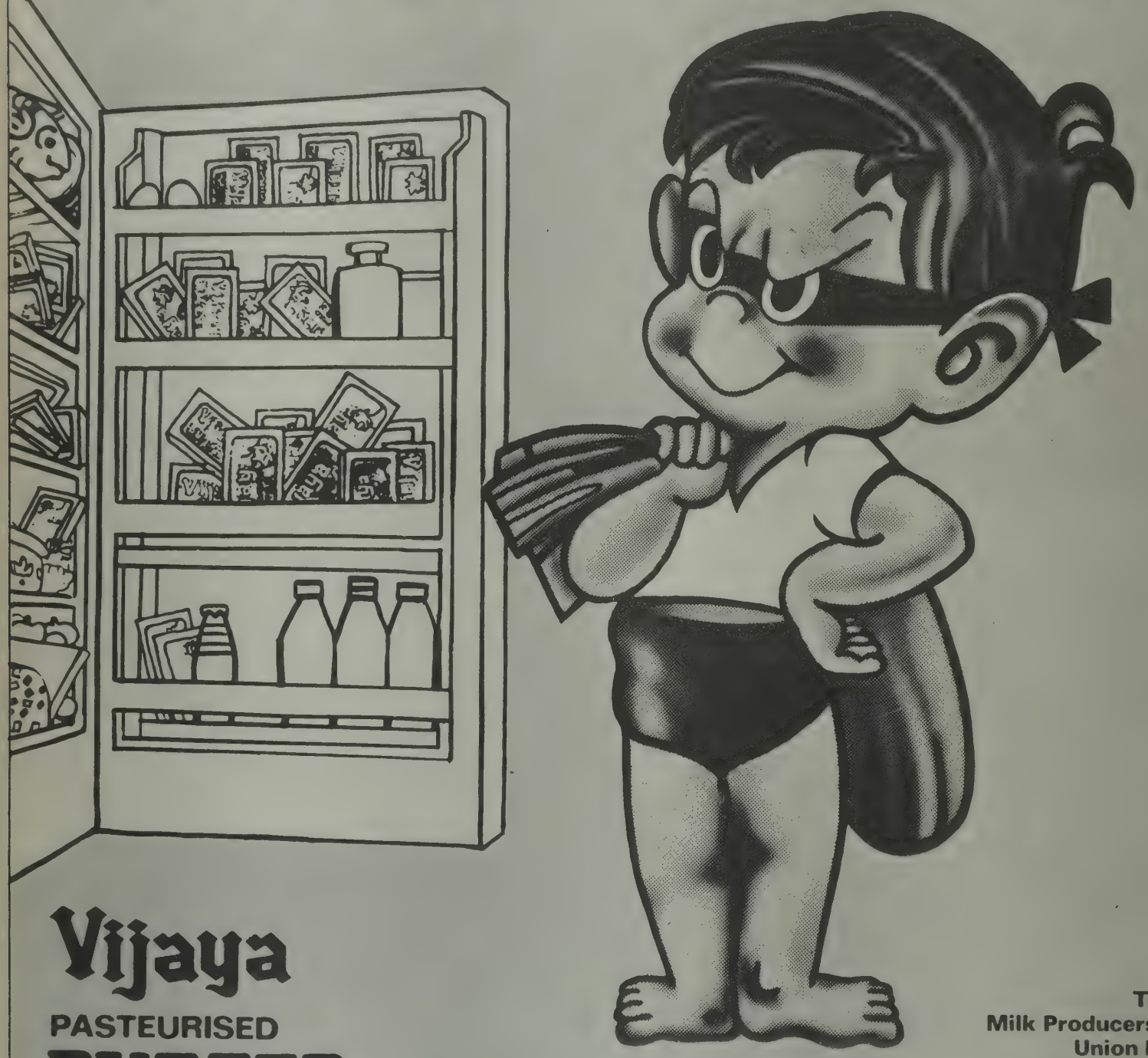
In some cultures the justification is even less obscure. Myths of the Mossi of Upper Volta, and the Dogon and Bambaras of Mali, clearly expressed the fear of an initially hermaphroditic human nature and of women's sexuality: the clitoris is considered a dangerous organ, fatal to man if brought into contact with his penis.

Similarly, in 19th-century London, Dr. Issac Baker Brown justified scissoring off the clitoris as a cure for such various ills as insomnia, sterility, and "unhappy marriages." In 1859, Dr. Charles Meigs recommended application of a nitrate of silver solution to the clitoris of female children who masturbated. Until 1925 in the United States, a medical association called the Orificial Surgery Society offered surgical training in clitoridectomy and infibulation "because of the vast amount of sickness and suffering which could be saved of the gentler sex..." Such operations (and justifications) occurred as recently as the 1940s in the United States.

During the 1970s, clitoral "relocation" — termed "Love Surgery" — entered some medical practice. As late as 1979, a feminist news service, "Her Say" carried the story of Dr. James Burt, an Ohio gynaecologist who offered a US$ 1,500 'Mark Two" operation, which involved vaginal reconstruction in order to "make the clitoris more accessible to direct penile stimulation."

Whatever the supposed justifications, we can explore the real reason only within the societal context: control of women's bodies

The butter thief strikes ...



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AN INTERNATIONAL CRIME

as the means of reproduction, and resulting fear of the independent power of women's sexuality — both motives enforced by socio-economic rewards and punishments.

If marriage is the primary means of economic survival for a woman, then whatever will make her more marriageable becomes desirable. If a bride who lacks virginity literally risks death or renunciation on her wedding night, then a chastity belt forged of her own flesh is a gesture of parental concern. If the tribal role of the clitoridectomist or midwife who performs such mutilations is the sole position of honor, power, or even independent livelihood available to women, then the "token women" who perform such rites will fight to preserve them. If those who organize the ceremonies of excision (sometimes whole families by inherited prerogative) have the right, as they do in some cultures, to "adopt" the excised children to work in their fields for two or three years, then such families have a considerable economic motive for perpetuating the custom. If Western male gynaecologists also believed women's independent sexuality to be dangerous and unnatural then surgery was justified to remove its cause. If a modern gynaecologist still presumes that men may not be willing to learn how to find or stimulate the clitoris for female pleasure, then he will think it natural to move the clitoris closer to the customary site of penile pleasure.

Illogical responses can be carried to new depths by bureaucrats. The White House and its concern for "human rights" the various desks of the U.S. State Department, and such agencies as the United Nations International Childrens Fund and the World Health Organization — all in the recent past have expressed reluctance to interfere with "social and cultural attitudes" regarding female genital mutilation. This sensitivity has been markedly absent on other issues — for example, campaigns to disseminate vaccines or vitamins despite resistance from local traditionalists.

Clearly, "culture" is that which affects women, while "politics" affects men, and human rights statements do not include those needed by the female majority of humanity. Some international agencies take a reformist position — that clitoridectomy and/or infibulation should be done in hospitals under hygienic conditions and proper medical supervision. Feminist groups and such respected organizations as Terre des Hommes, the (ironically named) Swiss-based international agency dedicated to the protection of children, have repeatedly urged a strengthening of this position to one condemning the practice outright.

The situation is further complicated by the understandable suspicion on the part of many African and Arab governments and individuals that Western interest in the matter is motivated not by humanitarian concerns but by a racist or neo-colonialist desire to eradicate indigenous cultures. In fact, as Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's first President, noted in his book "Facing Mount Kenya," the key mobilization of many forces for Kenyan independence from the British was in direct response to attempts by Church of Scotland missionaries in 1929 to suppress clitoridectomy. Patriarchal authorities, whether tribal or imperial have always considered as central to their freedom or power the right to define what is done with women. But past campaigns against female mutilation, conducted for whatever ambiguous or even deplorable reasons, need not preclude new approaches that might be more effective because they would be sensitive to the culture involved and, most important, supportive of the women affected, and in response to their leadership.

Precisely such an initiative began in February, 1979, at a historic meeting in Khartoum, Sudan, attended by delegates (including physicians, midwives, and health officials) from ten African and Arab nations, and supported by many who could not attend. Initiated by the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, with the assistance of the Sudanese Government, this meeting was cautiously called a seminar on "Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children" — such practices as child marriage and nutritional taboos during pregnancy and lactation, but also including genital mutilation. Four recommendations resulted:

- Adoption of clear national policies for the abolition of "female circumcision."
- Establishment of national commissions to coordinate activities including the enactment of abolition legislation.
- Intensification of general education on the dangers and undesirability of the practice.
- Intensification of education programmes for birth attendants, midwives, healers, and other practitioners of traditional medicine, with a view to enlisting their support.

(Photo : WHO)

The operation is often associated with special ceremonies and follows certain traditional rituals.

"F, was being firmly held down by the women, who held her legs apart and made every effort to keep her still, despite the desperate convulsions of her body. The operation was done without any anaesthetic, with no regard for hygiene or precautions of any sort. The blunt glass of the bottle did not cut deeply enough and the exciseuse had to do it several more times. The blood gushed, my friend cried out, and the prayers being intoned could not drown her screams."

— testimony of eye witness from Guinea at the International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women.

"Among some of my friends a "nevrome" formed at the point where the nerve had been cut. This sets off flashing pains similar to those felt with amputated limbs.

"In my country, Guinea, eighty-five per cent of the women are TODAY excised, and my country is said to be progressive."

— testimony of a Guinean woman at the International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women.

STRAIN ON HEALTH RESOURCES

Apart from the agony and human suffering, the physical consequences of this practice result in conditions that generally cause a serious strain on health resources. It is estimated, for example, that in a single hospital in one of the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region, during the year July 1977 to July 1978, the ensuing complications of female circumcision resulted in 1,967 days of hospitalization. The cost of this is obviously high, especially to a developing country whose health resources are generally limited and scarce.

— A.H. Taba, in "World Health"

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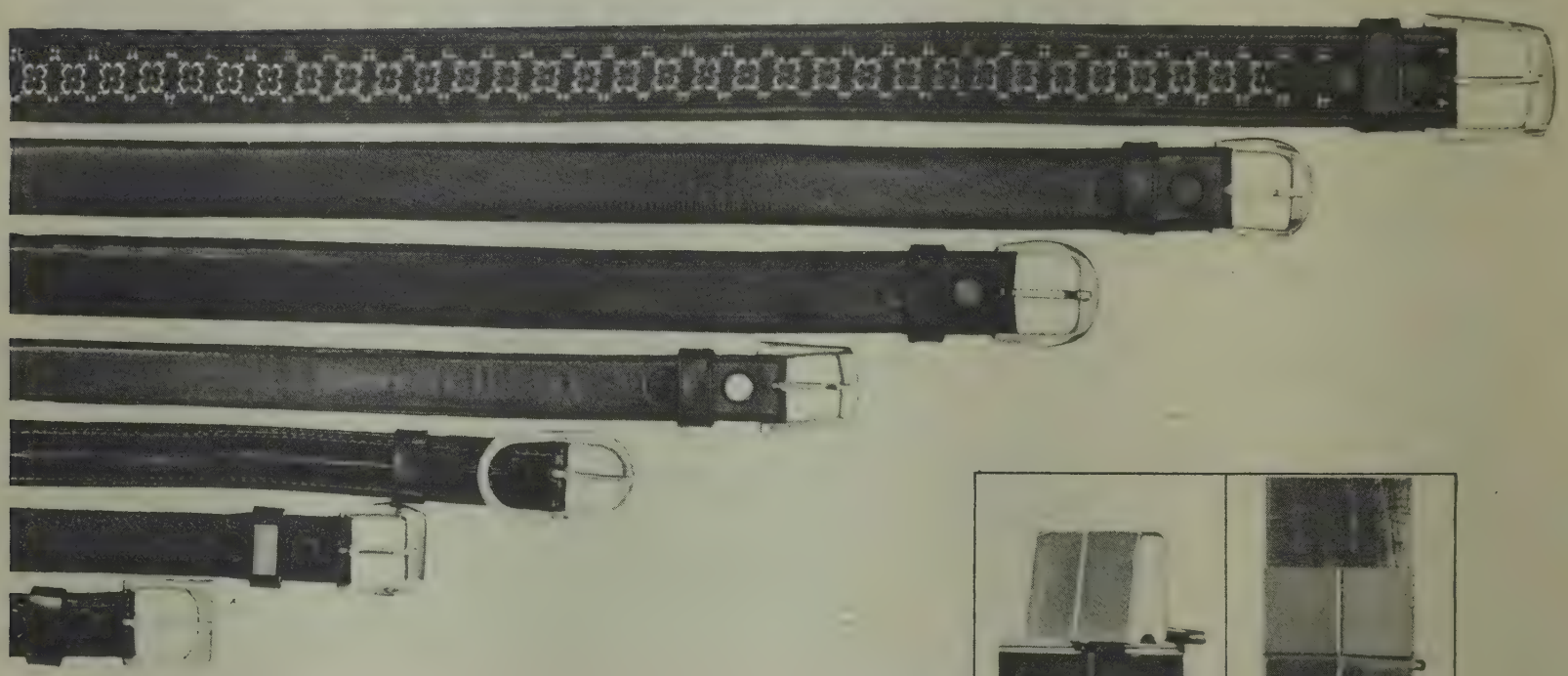

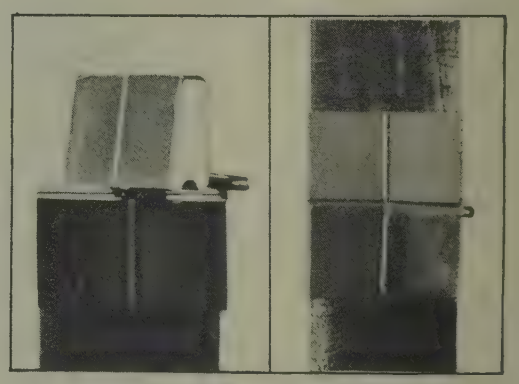

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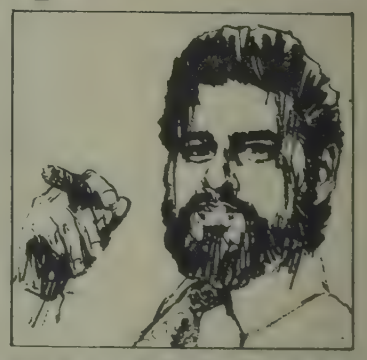

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AN INTERNATIONAL CRIME

Later in 1979, a UN conference held in Lusaka, Zambia — one of the series of regional preparatory meetings for the UN's 1980 world conference for women — also dealt with the subject. Adopting a resolution sponsored by Edna Adan Ismail of Somalia, the meeting condemned female mutilation and called on all women's organisations in the countries concerned "to mobilize information and health education campaigns on the harmful medical and social consequences of the practices."

It is also true, however, that genital mutilation is not always cited as a priority by women in developing countries -- starvation, general health, agricultural and industrial development may take precedence. Yet the Khartoum and Lusaka meetings showed clearly that many women — and men of conscience — throughout the African and Arab countries have for a long time been actively opposing clitoridectomy and infibulation. Such groups as the Voltaic Women's Federation and the Somali Women's Democratic Organization, and such individuals as Dr. Fatima Abdul Mahmoud, Minister of Social Affairs of the Sudan, Mehani Saleh of the Aden Ministry of Health, Awa Thiam of Senegal, and Esther Ogunmodede, the crusading journalist of Nigeria, have been campaigning in different ways against genital mutilation — and with little international support. In fact, according to Fran P. Hosken, a feminist, who for years has been trying to mobilize American and international consciousness on this issue, "international and UN agencies, as well as charitable and church groups and family-planning organisations working in Africa, have engaged in a "conspiracy of silence."

Now, victims and witnesses are beginning to be heard as they speak personally about the suffering inflicted — whether in a village hut, a modern apartment, or a sterile operating room — by genital mutilation; suffering that many continue for a lifetime. Their voices are unforgettable. It's long past time that we heard them, and understood what is being done — to them, and to all of us. It's time that we began to act — with them, the most immediate victims, and in the shared interest of women as a people.

(Excerpted from the article by Robin Morgan and Gloria Steinem published in Ms. Magazine, March 1980)

ACTION BY INTERNATIONAL BODIES

A joint action programme of research, education and training designed to support governments in their approach to female circumcision and its health hazards was agreed on by the World Health Organization, UNICEF and other agencies at an inter-agency consultation on female circumcision held on March 28-29, 1980, at the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean in Alexandria.

Dr. A. H. Taba, WHO Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean, acknowledged in his opening statement the excellent response of the Member States concerned, citing in particular the unequivocal and progressive actions of the Sudanese and Somali governments, and the cooperation of Egypt, as well as of several countries in the African Region of WHO.

Priorities in the action programmes were designed as to:

— assure governments of WHO's and UNICEF's readiness to support national efforts.

— collaborate in research.

— orient and train health and health-related and community-level workers, and respond to community-initiated activities. and

— channel the initiative of other bodies.

The first step in a joint strategy should be to support the formation of a national coordinating committee in each country where female circumcision is practised. This committee will receive proposals from interested groups and regulate activities. The programme in each country should be tailored to that country's level of awareness of the problem, and the establishment and implementation of the programme will be the responsibility of nationals.

(Source: WHO Press Release)

TEA FOR TWO

Randor Guy

SWAPNA Ajekar was around thirty, short and squat with a rising paunch under her expensive saree — silk, dark blue with flowers done in gold. Her hair — shiny black, combed back, and tied in a knot, deep, pebbly eyes, thin lips coloured with a pale shade of lipstick, lines round the mouth that powder and cream scarcely hid, sagging figure, lumps of flesh under the blouse. Not a very attractive person, but I knew her and she had come to me for professional help.

I had set up independent legal practice in Madras some years ago and built up a lucrative clientele, specialising in divorce law and crime. I am a divorcee myself, my marriage to an Army officer in Delhi having gone on the rocks, after which I had come down to Madras. I had done my law there before my marriage and so came back to that city, which I love. I had joined the chambers of Vedam Avadhani, a giant of the Madras criminal Bar. After a couple of years with him, he went the way of all flesh and aged lawyers, and then I was with Janisan Khan for a year. I worked as his junior and quit when he asked me to be his third wife. Men! Because I am a divorcee they think I am easy game. I choose my men, and no long-term ties, that's me. Saagari Nair!

Then, once I had enough criminal cases on hand, I stopped taking divorce cases. So, when Swapna said. "Saagari, you've to help me. I can't stand him any more," I replied, "Swapna, sorry, no more divorce cases. I do only murder trials now. I sympathise with you. . . men are such pigs . . . I know them only too well."

"Him" was Dr. Vijay Ajekar, a highly successful medical practitioner of Madras. He and Swapna had been married for over six years. No kids, but plenty of arguments and fights gathering in momentum, heat and sound over the years with Vijay's ego inflating in progression with his professional success and giving him an insufferable monarch-of all-I-survey attitude.

"Swapna, you've enough grounds for divorce I guess, but I can't handle your case. That's for certain, but I can do one thing though, I'll put you on to a lawyer I know and help her."

"Please Saagari, anything to get out of this hell. . . I hate him. . . I hate him!"

"Swapna, I'll talk to my friend tomorrow. Can you see me, say, after two days?"

"Two days? Oh, God! Saagari, every minute is like eternity in hell. . ."

"Keep your chin up, Swapna, relief and release are round the corner," I said, patting her fleshy shoulders. She pressed my hand and looked up to me gratefully. Yes, I am tall, buxom and well — I am not modest — beautiful. Men, even those strapped to wheelchairs, give me long, lingering, longing looks. Provocative, that's me!

* * *

Hell broke loose the next evening when Devaki Hiriyadka, Swapna's younger sister, a lecturer in a Madras college, rushed into my office. A lean, lantern-jawed woman in her twenties, she sobbed hard and I had a tough time understanding her. Words spilled out amidst sobs and somehow I gathered the gist of her story.

Swapna, I understood, had been arrested and charged with the murder of her husband, Dr. Vijay Ajekar, found dead at his expensive dining table in his house on a quiet street in San Thome, near the beach. His head had been smashed with a brass gong.

I was surprised by the turn of events, and rushed to meet Swapna who had been remanded to custody. She was a pitiful sight and wept unabashedly.

"I am innocent. . . God! I am no killer, save me. . . Saagari... please..." Swapna begged, sobs racking her chest. I was touched. and wondered if I could save her. All murderers profess innocence and most of them are pathological liars. But something about Swapna gave me the impression that she was telling the truth.

In due course Swapna was brought before the Madras Metropolitan Magistrate for committal. These proceedings are meant as a kind of preliminary inquiry by a Magistrate to find out if there is enough material placed before the court to justify prosecution. This step is intended to serve as a check on over-enthusiastic police wasting the valuable time of the higher courts of the land — a legacy of the British judicial system and a useful one.

Sivam Sethuram, the city prosecutor, conducted the case for the State before Mr. Kavirajan, the Metropolitan Magistrate. Of course, I defended Swapna, assisted by my junior Sakku Lingam. The case for the prosecution, as unfolded by Sivam Sethuram was as follows:

Dr. Vijay Ajekar and Swapna had been married for six years, but the marriage had not been a happy one. Swapna had asked for a divorce, but Vijay had refused. Consequently there had been violent quarrels between the successful and handsome doctor and his dissatisfied wife. On the fateful day, Vijay and Swapna had another violent quarrel over the evening cup of tea. And then, according to the prosecution, Swapna suddenly picked up the heavy brass gong on the dinner table and hit her husband repeatedly, smashing his skull. The gong was heavily bloodstained and hairs, identified as those of the dead doctor's, were found stuck to it. Bits of smashed crockery were scattered all over and when the bits were put together, they formed two sets of cup and saucer. A curious addition was a torn female glove under the dinner table.

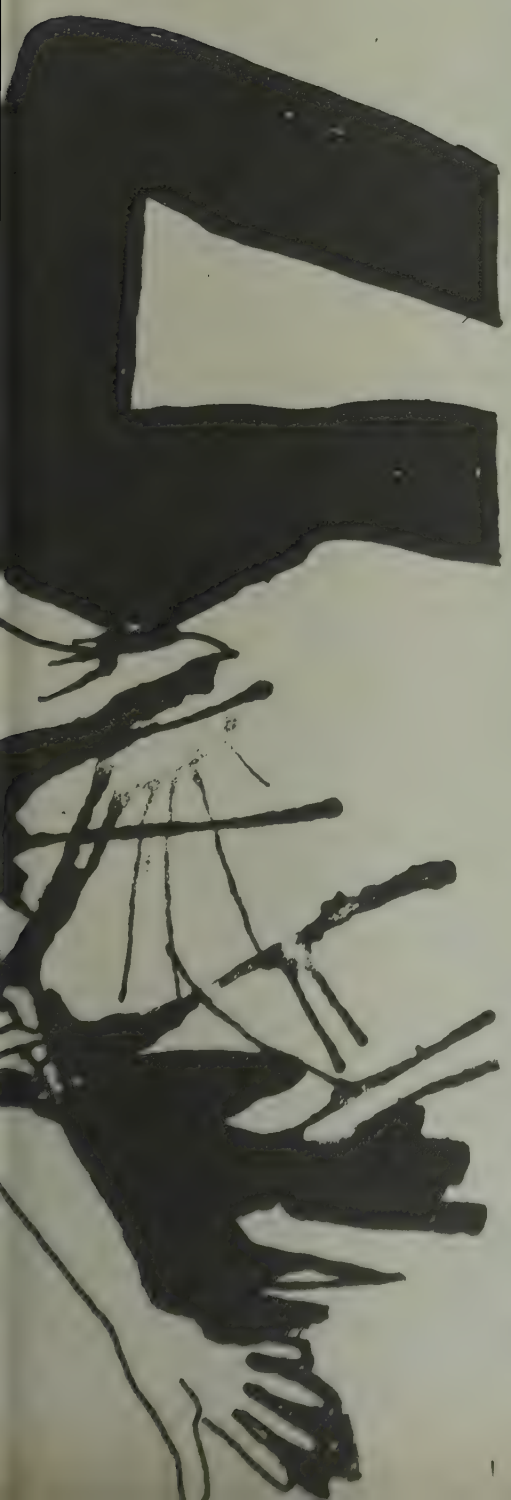
Swapna's finger-prints were found on some of the smashed crockery, and also on the brass gong. Their housemaid Selvi had overheard Swapna and Vijay exchanging angry words and insults and Swapna's screaming threats to kill her huband.

Yes, things looked pretty bad for my client. The circumstantial evidence was deadly. I interviewed her in prison. She appeared run down and haggared. She had shed weight and her eyes were heavily tinted with red at the corners.

"Saagari, I never hit him... I am not a street woman to hit people. True, we argued, we

shouted. . .Selvi certainly would have heard my voice. She's a great one for eavesdropping. Vijay used to treat her tubercular father free, so that the snooping bitch has a soft corner for him. I won't be surprised if he went to bed with her. There was no sex between us for over two years, Saagari. I couldn't bear his touch, it made me sick. But, Saagari, I never. . .I swear. . . I never hit him. . .I walked out after the fight and took a tranquilliser and went to bed in my room. After all I have touched the gong so often and the teacups, too. After all, it's my house. And the glove. I never wear gloves. I have no defects on my hand to hide. . .I've never owned gloves. . ." Swapna carried conviction, she was obviously speaking the truth, but a ring of truth is not enough, solid proof to counter the circumstantial evidence was needed.

The first prosecution witness to take the stand was Selvi. Still



"I AM INNOCENT . . . GOD! I AM NO KILLER, SAVE ME PLEASE," SHE BEGGED, SOBS RACKING HER CHEST. I WAS TOUCHED AND WONDERED IF I COULD SAVE HER

in her twenties, she was ebony dark, but well built, with glossy, oiled hair in a plait adorned with bright yellow flowers, and she looked good in her red saree and white blouse.

Sivam Sethuram led her along to give her evidence by way of her answers to his questions in the examination-in-chief, as it is called in legal parlance. Selvi did not seem unduly nervous and spoke without a tremor in her voice, nor was there any perspiration visible on her brow. Selvi stared at the lonely, forlorn figure in the dock, but Swapna seemed oblivious of her surroundings. She sat on a wobbly stool, her body slumped against the wooden railings of the dock. Normally an accused should stand in a court of law, but at my request the Magistrate had permitted Swapna to sit.

Then came my turn to cross examine Selvi. I stood up, gathering my lawyer's silk gown around me and sizing up the witness for a few moments. This is a gimmick which helps to unsettle a witness, making him/her feel nervous. I enjoy a high reputation as a smart cross-examiner and that helps, too!

"Selvi, you father lives with you?"

My first question sent a ripple of murmurs around the crowded court. It was seemingly irrelevant, but of course I knew what I was doing.

"Yes," she answered calmly.

"Is he sick, a TB patient?"

"He's not well. . ."

"I asked you a simple question, is he a TB patient? Why don't you. . .?"

"Yes, yes. . .he has TB. . ."

"For many years?"

Sivam Sethuram jumped to his feet, protesting.

"Your Honour, with great respect to my learned friend, I see no point in all these questions. I object to all this. . .it's all immaterial, irrelevant..." he shouted glaring at me. I irritated him some more by grinning saucily at him. The learned Magistrate glanced at me and I turned to face him.

"Your Honour," I argued, "in any cross-examination, a counsel is given considerable leeway... I am laying a foundation to prove that Selvi is a hostile witness, biased, unreliable. I submit that my questions are proper. A few more questions will make my purpose clear. Your Honour. . ."

"All right. . .I over-rule the learned prosecutor's objection. The witness will answer the questions," the Magistrate ruled in my favour.

I bowed to the Court, and grinned some more at my colleague on the other side of the table.

"Selvi, will you now answer please?"

"He. . .yes. . .for many years. . ."

"Dr. Vijay Ajekar treated your father?"

"Yes."

"All these years?"

"Yes."

"Selvi, I know it's not something pleasant to remember and recall, but can you tell the honourable Court, for how many years your father has been sick?"

"Over three years. . ."

"Dr. Ajekar treated him all along?"

"He did, great man, he never asked for money. . .now he's gone."

"Selvi, I feel sorry for you, how long have you been working in his house?"

"Two years now. . ."

The Magistrate smiled at me, for he realised the purpose behind my questions. I could see the prosecutor squirming in his chair and whispering to his junior. The witness had walked into my trap and the credibility of her evidence had been shaken. She had been greatly indebted to the dear departed doctor and naturally had a bias in his favour.

But it did not mean I had won the case and secured an acquittal for my client Swapna. Far from it. The prosecution had a strong, convincing case. But I was sure that my client was telling me the truth. And it was up to me to produce the evidence to prove that my client was not guilty.

So now I had to investigate the murder on my own. I had done so in many other cases. Not that I have no faith in our police, certainly not. Our police are indeed highly efficient and some of my best friends in Madras are police officers, and they are efficient in more than one game! I get loads of excitement during the investigation of my cases when I go out into areas of danger. Tony helped me in such exciting expeditions. All muscle, golden brown skin, animal magnetism and amazing manliness, that's Tony! His name is Yudhister Singh and his first girl friend, the Chinese wife of a busy dentist in Delhi, found his name too much of a mouthful. She called him Tony and that name stuck. Tony is also good at boxing, karate and weight-lifting. Food is the second best thing he loves.

I sent a message to him. He lives in a cosy cottage behind a lawyer's house in Mylapore, near the famous Luz Church. He reached my house in Annanagar around dinner time in his battered car. We had a leisurely dinner of spinach soup, stuffed parathas, eggplant fry, tomato and onion salad, curds sweetened with seedless dates, and creamy coffee. I eat well and do not count my calories. I don't put on weight easily.

After dinner, Tony and I sat in my bedroom, he in my rosewood rocker, and I on my bed. I told him all about Swapna's case, and he listened.

"Well, well. . .so what do we do, Sags?"

"We go to Swapna's house tonight and take a look at Vijay's clinic."

"Oh, but isn't his house watched, Sags?" He lit a cigarette and rocked away with abandon.

"Come on Tony, closed or watched doors never stopped you before. Don't tell me you are going soft."

"Me! Soft? Catch me. . ."

"Good, so off we go now."

An hour later Tony and I were in the car on our way to San Thome. I wore blue jeans and a black silk top, my usual outfit on my investigative expeditions. It is cosy and attracts little attention at night and aids moving around in unfamiliar surroundings. Tony wore brown trousers and a dark brown T-shirt. In the back seat was a brief case containing many kinds of tools to open locks, drill holes.

The Ajekar residence was shrouded in velvety darkness. It was isolated and in front of it was a long stretch of sand leading to the Bay of Bengal. I could

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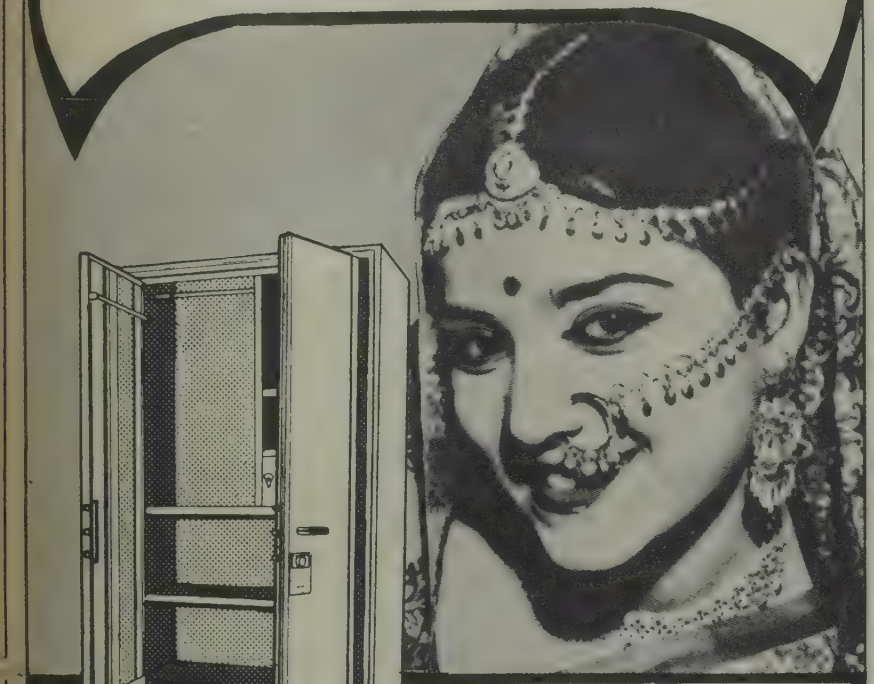

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TEA FOR TWO

hear the sea roar in the east not far away from where I stood.

We parked the car a little distance away and walked down the deserted street. Dogs barking somewhere in the darkness... the roaring sea...the soft glow of shaded lamps and the sound of music in the affluent houses... croaking frogs...chirping insects...toots of occasional cars speeding along the highway to Adyar... our dangerous mission. I was tense. Tony had his left arm around my waist, holding me close to give the impression to any curious passers by that we were lovers looking for a lonely nook for a lark in the night! His other hand held the brief case containing the tools We walked round the house studying the set-up. Tony found a door on the north which he opened easily.

Groping our way carefully, we reached a large hall. Chairs... ornamental screens... a room at one end. Obviously Vijay's consulting room.

Using a flash-light we looked around. There was a rosewood roll-top desk against the wall. Tony opened it with a steel bit. Quickly we ran through the contents — bills, medical literature, cheque-stubs, samples of medi cines, an engagement pad.

The pad caught my eye and I looked for the page bearing the date of the murder. An entry read "5 p.m. Anura".

I made a mental note of the entry. Vijay had been murdered around 5 p.m. according to the pathologist. Anura? What could that word mean? It seemed like the name of some tablet. A drug or something to be administered to some patient expected at 5 p.m.?

Tony pulled open a locked drawer under the row of shelves in the desk. It was full of papers — Vijay's passport, car driving licence, three bank passbooks. I studied the entries in the passbooks.

Three entries held my attention. The handwriting of the ledger clerk who had made the entries was not legible and the limited light made it difficult to decipher. But I stared at the scrawl and showed it to Tony. After some minutes of eye-aching scrutiny, I could make out the name of the person to whom Vijay had paid money three times in the last two months. Rajan. Who was Rajan, and why?

We searched for a key to the puzzle and found a link in another drawer. The telephone numbers index. There were lots of numbers written down, obviously in the dead doctor's handwriting. I looked under the alphabet R — Ramani ... Rehman ... Rangachari... Rajagopalan... Ranga... Revathi ... Radhika ... then just

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"R." Here I stopped. A shiver or excitement ran through me as I read the number 421777....Who was R? Why was not the name written in full?

We had been in there for nearly half an hour. It was foolish to linger longer than strictly necessary. We had no right to be there and the police could be quite unpleasant if they found us breaking and entering. The Public Prosecutor would definitely make quite a song and dance about it.

Tony and I got back to Annanagar without any mishap and it was nearly two a.m. when we reached my flat.

I was up by seven and at my bedside phone while Tony snored in bed. I dialled 421777 and waited, my eyes on Tony.

"Hullo..." the voice that answered me was a woman's — elderly and sleepy.

"I am a friend of Rajan, may I talk to him please?"

"Who? There is no Rajan here..."

I was stumped!

"It's 421777, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Rajan not there? Hullo, he gave me this number," I said dropping my voice.

"No Rajan here, he doesn't live here. This is musician Anupama's house," she said and replaced the receiver.

I stared, gripping the instrument hard. Anupama! Anura. Rajan... So Anura was Anupama-Rajan!

It was all over! Swapna sat in my office sipping coffee. She beamed, her eyes bright

"Saagari...I can't believe it... that a woman musician could kill a man by smashing his head."

"Anupama may not have done it single handed, that's what the police are working at."

"Saagari, how did you know? How could you deduce about Anura?"

"Swapna, I thought it was a medicine at first, but why should a doctor note down a medicine in his engagement pad? It seemed absurd. Then I saw those payments to Rajan...seemed odd. And when I got that phone number 421777 and asked for Rajan and was told it was Anupama's number, I had only to join Anupama and Rajan and got Anura!"

"Wonderful, Saagari."

"The rest was easy. I found Anupama had left town in a hurry, also her brother's name was Rajan. And he too could not be found. It was then that I moved the Court to find them. Anupama was traced to Bangalore in a hotel. According to the police she has more or less confessed. They are searching for her brother Rajan..."

"Why did she do it?"

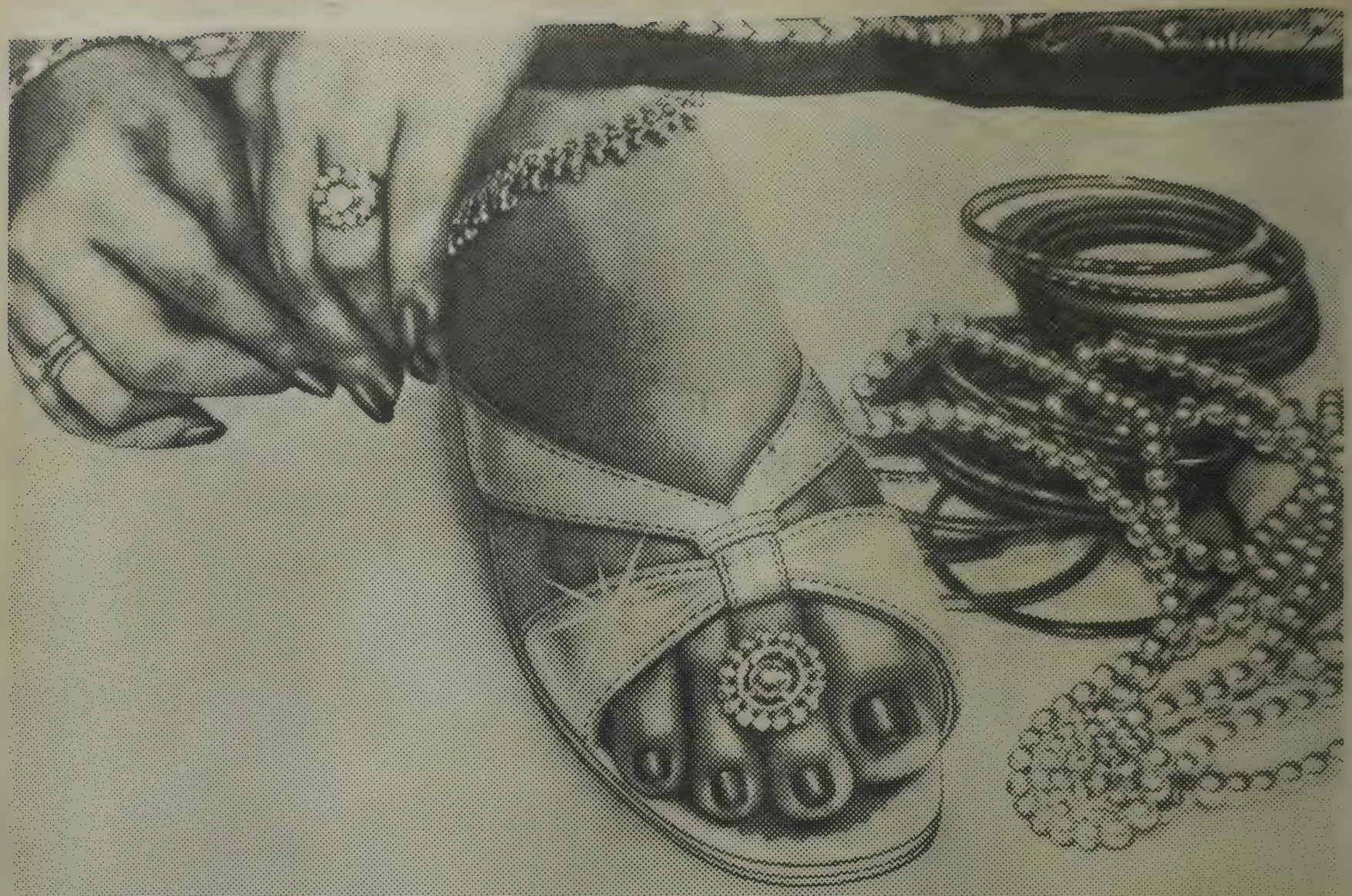
"It was not preplanned, I think... or may be... I can't say. Obviously she and Rajan had an appointment with Vijay at five that day. Evidently he was carrying on with her...maybe she was trying to squeeze more money...blackmail. Those cheques to Rajan prove it. Vijay and she must have had a quarrel. either she or Rajan hit him."

"And the glove?"

"Ah, yes, that's going to convict them. According to the police, Anupama has some skin disease and doctors had told her to use gloves for some time to prevent exposure to the germs in the air. Maybe there was a scuffle with Vijay during the murder and the glove tore and slipped off her hand, she left it behind in her hurry to get out."

"Oh, Saagari, you are a genius. Only you could have saved me. Thank you, darling, thank you so much. And send me your bill for legal fees. I can afford it, you know, I'm a rich woman now."

And her beady eyes glittered triumphantly — from the slough of despair to the heights of triumph. How volatile human nature is!



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Be a *Naturelle* woman

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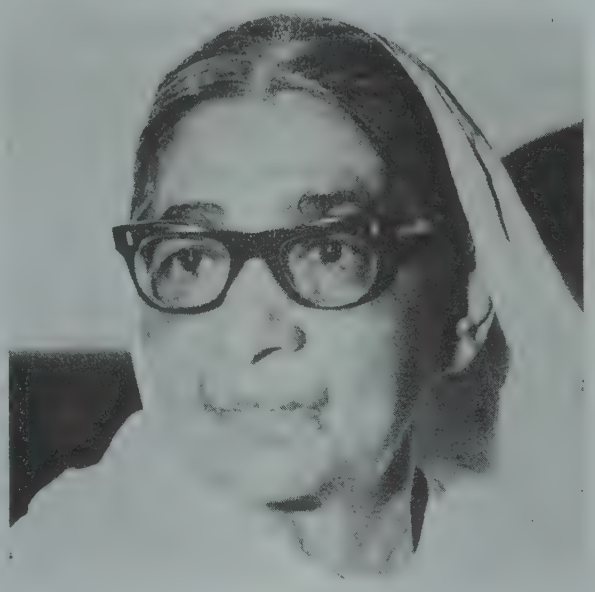
Natural is beautiful

EVE TODAY

Underrated, if noticed at all, women's contributions to society have nevertheless been considerable. Spotlight on women achievers.

JAYASHRIBEN RAIJI

THE GOSPEL OF SELFLESS WORK



The winner of the Janakidevi Bajaj award for social work, this year, Jayashriben Raiji is a true follower of the ideals set forth by Gandhiji and has dedicated her life to the cause of women and children — especially the adivasis of Udvada. Ever active, even at this age, Jayashriben carries her years lightly and in spite of a recent massive heart attack and her doctor's advice to take it easy, she continues to take active interest in her brain child — the Bhagini Samaj.

Born in 1895, Jayashriben Raiji graduated from the Bombay University in 1918 with philosophy as her subject, and married a chartered accountant, the same year. Right from the beginning, her goal was clear cut. Her energies were chanelled into the cause of economically and socially backward women. The Bhagini Samaj was a non-political organisation, founded with a view to help women not able to voice their grievances themselves.

Then came a chain of responsibilities as Chairman of the Maharashtra State Women's Council (1929) and the United Women's Organisations committee; member of the Vanita Vishram Committee, "Foundling Home", Association for moral and social hygiene committee, Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bombay Vigilance Association. Jayashriben was also a fellow of the Bombay University Senate, a member of the Municipal Schools Committee; Syndicate of the S.N.D.T. University and was made Honorary Magistrate and a J.P. in 1949. Recognition came in a big way when she was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1952. During her tenure, she introduced the Indian Adoption Bill and the Dowry Restraint bill.

Jayashriben met Gandhiji in 1918, at the Sabarmati Ashram and became a staunch follower of his ideals. His bid for freedom and his non-violent approach and simple living had a great influence on her and strengthened her resolve to serve the needy. In 1920, as member of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, she worked with the Congress. Later, this organisation was declared illegal, but continued its activities under a new name — Desh Sevika Sangh — and under Gandhiji's instructions, picketed foreign clothshops and liquor shops.

On account of her participation in the 'Quit India' Movement in 1942, Jayashriben was put behind bars for six months. Recalling her sojourn in jail, Jayashriben says, "We were treated well. Along with me, a number of other women were also arrested. All this time, we had only worked together. In the jail, we had a chance to live together also. One of the women gave birth to a child in the jail and we celebrated this with singing and laughter! All in all, our stay in the jail was a good education."

Her latest project at Udvada in Gujarat is a welfare scheme for adivasis. 20,000 villagers are to be taught crafts like weaving and carpentry, fishery and dairy development by trained volunteers.

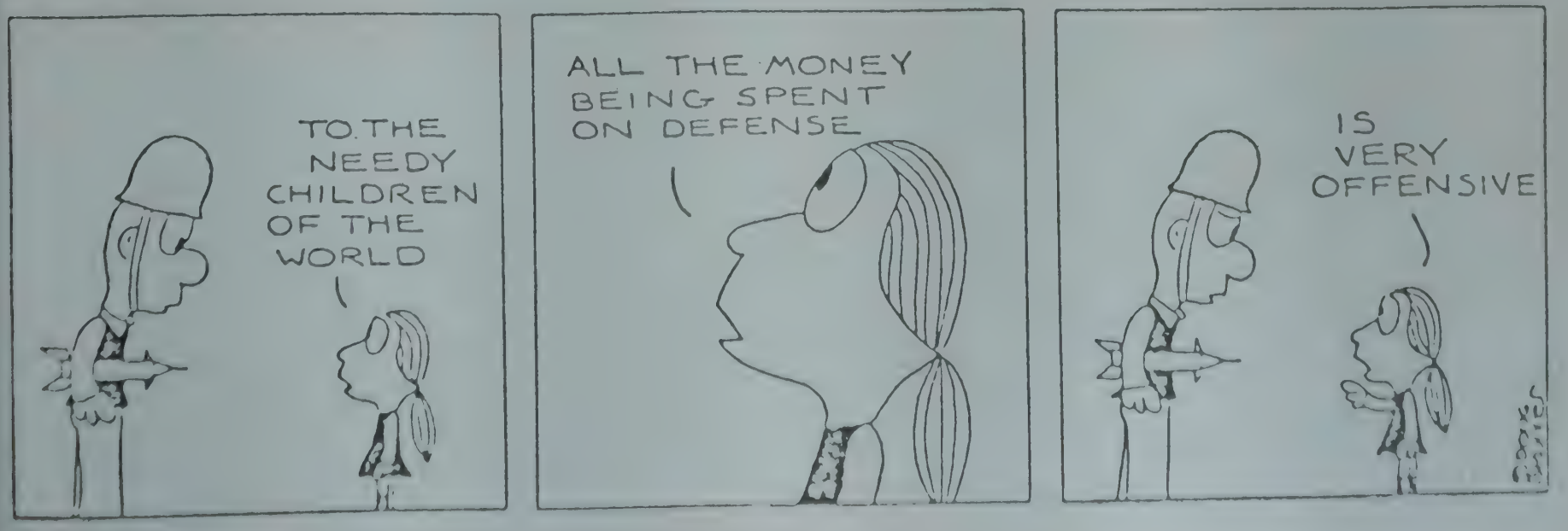
It was for this and her other social work, that Jayashriben was given the Janakidevi Bajaj award and she plans to plough back the award money into the same project for "it was for this work that I got the award and it is right that the money should be used for it," she declares.

Talking about the position of women in today's society, Jayashriben regrets that there has been no great change over the years "Of course, more women are educated and go out to work, but there are still many injustices meted out to them and only a total social revolution will change a woman's position for the better. The law will help no doubt, but a social reorientation will go a longer way," she feels.

Commenting on political workers and social workers, Jayashriben says, "In those days, there were sober elements in politics, people worked for the good of the country and the 'self' was an unknown word. Women too were free to serve society while now, women are more interested in working for money, which is natural considering the economic situation"

What was her reaction to the award? "It came as a surprise. I am a true believer in Gandhiji's theory of selfless work and in the philosophy of the 'Gita' which propounds duty without expecting reward. But reward has come and I am happy, not for myself but for what it can do for the people I am working for."

Chaya Srivatsa



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AARTIS FOR DIWALI

The joyous festival of Diwali will soon be here. Once again the housewife will be called upon to display her skill in making ingenious decorations to add colour and gaiety to the festive season.

We present here a few colourful aartis which are offered to the gods while performing the puja. These are specially popular among the Gujarati community.

These fascinating creations are by **Jayshree Vasaiwala,** a versatile housewife from Bombay, who is well-versed in other crafts too. A self-taught artist, she specialises in wall decorations and torans made from beads, sequins and felt paper; also rangoli.

A few inexpensive materials, a deft hand and a little imagination — that's all you need to make them. Why not try them out?

Above : Draw any design you fancy on a graph paper and place it in the thali. Complete the design with coloured sabudana dyed in poster paints, sticking them in position with glue.

Below left: In the first aarti the design is painted directly on the thali with poster paints. The second one is decorated with shapes moulded from rice flour. Using poster paints and a little water, colour rice flour in different hues. Make dough and roll it out thickly. From this cut the desired shapes with biscuit cutters and arrange in the thali.

Below right : The first one is made from designs cut from felt paper and pasted on the thali. The second aarti is made up of different materials. First line the thali with magenta felt paper. On this arrange fresh betel leaves to form a floral motif, centred with supari, circled with coloured thread. To add colour, decorate it with dyed sabudana. The third one is painted with poster colours.

You could also use fresh flowers, petals and leaves or pulses of different colours, wheat and rice in the various compositions.

C. Jain

Photographs : Mahesh Palmar

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YOUNG VIEWPOINT

A forum for young people to express their opinions, share news about their activities and get to know more about each other

THE (UN) MAKING OF ARCHITECTS

Ashok Goel

As long as students remain passive and protest peacefully against injustice, no one cares. The moment they turn militant everyone rounds up on them. Few people realise that the fault lies with the educational system.

The students of professional courses like engineering, medicine and architecture are the worst hit.

According to a recent study, more than 70 per cent students of the **School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi,** fail to qualify as architects in the scheduled time. On an average, a student takes 7 years to complete the otherwise 5 year degree course. Less than 30 per cent students pass the course in normal time while the remainder clear it by putting in an additional time of upto three years, and less than 10 per cent of them clear the course in a single attempt. that is, without failing or getting a compartment.

Out of the 37 students who joined the B.Arch. Course in July 1972, only three students cleared all the 5 years in a single attempt.

In the academic year 1974-75 out of 37 students, 12 failed and 11 got a compartment. How can it be possible that 65 per cent students are below standard, lazy, and not upto the mark? In 1977-78, 12 students failed while 7 failed in 1976-77 in the final year.

In 1974 about 20 students appeared in the 5th year exams (of 7 years duration of N.D. Arch. diploma course) and only 4 students passed. Cent per cent students failed in the 5th year exams in both 1976 and 1977 in the same course. In 1974-75 more than half of the class failed in the first semester of the final year of the B.Arch. Course.

The list is endless but the vital question remains, are the students really as irresponsible and indifferent to their studies as they are made out to be? Or are they being victimised at the hands of the School authorities due to one reason or another?

A B. Arch. student displayed his marksheet and told me that on a particular project the class teacher gave him 40 per cent marks while the outside jury examiners invited by the School itself awarded him 70 per cent marks for the same project. Can the difference of 30 per cent be justified?

I was shocked to see four mark statements of an N.D.Arch (Old Scheme) student who failed 4 times in the 5th year exams. A surprising fact is that the School authorities have discountinued the old scheme of the N.D. Arch. course without informing the students. who were left in the lurch.

Of course the matter can be taken to court. But any person who is familiar with the time and money required to go through the maze of India's judicial system knows that such litigation could ultimately finish his career and future. Can any student afford to take a Government institution with its limitless resources to court?

It seems that strikes and agitations are the only solution to the students' problem. In 1967 and again in 1970 the students of the N.D. Arch. course went on strike to press their demands, namely degree in lieu of diploma, hostel accommodation for the diploma students and justice for the wrongly failed and detained students. On every occasion they were assured of sympathetic consideration, but to date the students of N.D.Arch who are in no way inferior to B.Arch. students and studying in a similar course taught by the same teachers remain at a lower level.

Most of the students and teachers are against the maladministration and carelessness of the present Head of the department of Architecture but dare not voice their frustration for fear of victimization. Some professors and lecturers agree that students are being victimised but being government employees they refuse to support them openly. No student can get a degree from the School if he is even remotely identified as a trouble-maker or likely source of any kind of information about the School. But for how long can one tolerate injustice, favouritism and victimisation?

Last year students of "Landscape architecture" protested against the Head of the Landscape department and soon the entire School got involved in a general strike. An enquiry committee was set up which substantiated most of the charges and the Board of Governors of the School suspended the landscape department Head, and the Registrar of the School. They were accused of favouritism, tampering with marks, manhandling students and harassing teachers, and were also found guilty of general lapses in administration.

This proves that unless the students agitate nobody will act. In November this year the students of the School held a "dharna" to protest against the alleged victimisation of two students, A.P. Sharma and Rakesh Kapoor. They also submitted a memorandum to the Director of the School demanding an enquiry. The students' representatives tried to meet the Director and the Head of the Dept of Architecture to air their grievances but these august persons were "unavailable."

According to the regulations of the School the students are denied the right to form any union, in spite of which they are organising themselves and have formed a union which demands recognition.

It is also worth mentioning here that the Government at present is spending about Rs. 30,000 per year on every student of B. Arch and N.D. Arch. Courses and the total annual expenditure of the School is about half a crore of rupees! Due to the large number of failures the country is deprived of the out put of the Architecture School of New Delhi.

One of the best among the 14 Architecture Schools in India, this School in the Capital should be saved from degeneration. The deep-rooted and suppressed resentment cannot be ignored. A thorough investigation and reforms should be called for, before the situation turns into an open war between the School administration and the students.

The pattern of administration and system of examinations require a radical change. The School is in need of educationists and not corrupt professionals. It is high time that the concerned authorities such as the University Grant Commission, Ministry of Education, Council of Architecture and Delhi University Academic Council should intervene in the matter.

WINNING LAURELS

Anuja Dokras is known to all her friends as the perfect all-rounder. A brilliant student, she recently won the National Talent Search Scholarship.

As a child, Anuja presented two demonstration shows in the children's programme on T.V. With that break, she has been a regular compere of children's programmes, both in English and Marathi.

Anuja's love for the stage and media is profound. She has won many prizes in inter-school debates and elocution contests, and is an accomplished stage-actress too. She is also interested in writing. In fact, she wrote her first full-page article for a women's magazine at the tender age of 11 years. And since then, she's never looked back.

A school-captain at Villa Theresa School in Bombay, and an accomplished tennis player, Anuja wants to take up medicine as a career.

S.D

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I think my clothes should make sense."

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for your kind of clothes

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MAFATLAL INDUSTRIES NEW SHORROCK MILLS **MAFATLAL FINE**

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Even when there is a shortage of fresh flowers, floral arrangements can still be striking, as you can see. These fascinating compositions comprising artificial flowers are by the members of the Ikebana International Bombay Chapter. These and a host of other items — in clay, glass, cane, nylon fibre, mosaics, driftwood and dry material and fresh flowers — will be on view at an exhibition-cum-sale and demonstration at the "Ikebana Bazaar" organised by the Chapter at Bombay's Wodehouse Gymkhana on October 31 and November 1, 1980.

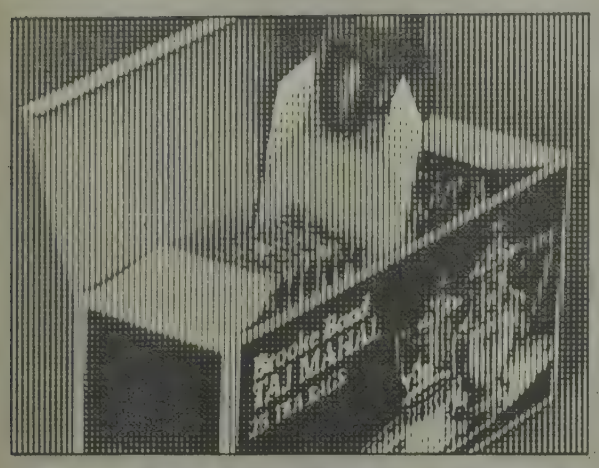
The sale proceeds are earmarked for "The Society for the Care, Treatment and Training of Children in Need of Special Care," Sewri, Bombay.

FOR ALL SEASONS...

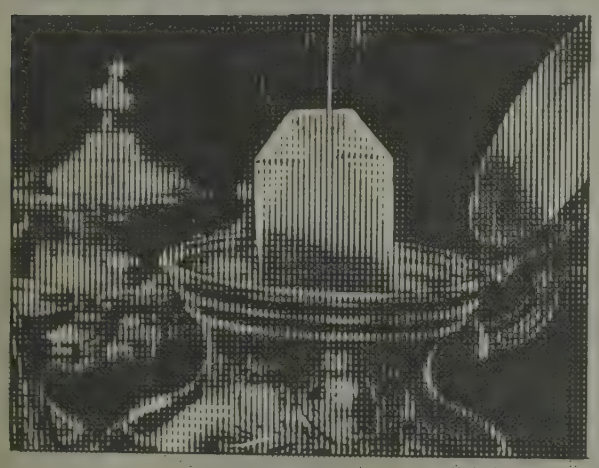
Photographs : Mahesh Painter

Brooke Bond presents

a great new way to good tea



just pick...



and dip.

Mmm!

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Good tea. Made simply.

Available in select towns only.

WOMEN IN FOCUS

Mrs. Saroj Mehta has won the National Award this year for the invention of a new method of teaching Mathematics to small children. A programme organised by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) had invited elementary and secondary teachers from all over India to participate in a seminar reading — Innovation in Schools. 1250 teachers participated in the programme and 48 teachers won awards in both the categories. Mrs. Saroj Mehta, a teacher in Central School No. 2. Ambala Cantt. is the only teacher from Haryana State to have won this award in Mathematics in the elementary teachers' category.

SAROJ MEHTA

THE NUMBERS GAME

The topic of Mrs. Mehta's paper was "Teaching Mathematics through Games" and it won the instant appreciation of the judges. "I have always felt that Mathematics is a very dry subject and children normally lose interest in it if they are made to learn all the formulas by heart without really understanding them. So I decided to teach this subject to my class 5 children by a playing method or learning by doing. Though I had thought of this unique method many years back and had also started experimenting with it in my school, I had never realised that it would get me an award," she says.

Saroj is very fond of children and it was her love for them that made her decide on doing teachers' training after her own children had grown up. "I had a lot of free time and I didn't know what to do with myself. I didn't want to start any business as I neither had aptitude nor the necessary funds to invest in any business. Moreover I wanted to do something which involved children, as I have always enjoyed being with them. I often used to gather small children from my locality and give them lessons at home. Then one day I just decided to do a teachers' training course," she says.

After her training, Saroj got a job in a school in Ambala and has been teaching there ever since. "For me teaching is not just a way of earning money," she says, "It involves human beings, their feelings and their emotions. I understand children, and I know what they like and what they dislike. My aim has always been to make my subject interesting and clear, something that young minds can understand and also retain. I started teaching Mathematics to children in my class by playway method about 12 years back, and I kept on changing and improving it every year."

Mrs. Mehta has covered six months syllabus through this method and the teaching is done through a game. "It is something like snakes and ladders and ludo with each square in a different colour. I have correlated the teaching with the colour scheme on the board which is divided into 100 squares. I teach decimal, percentage and area to the students with the help of this game. I have also prepared a set of questions or a question bank to go with it. My method has proved to be successful and I find that my students take more interest in the subject and remain good in Mathematics all through their academic career," she says.

The game made by Mrs. Mehta is not expensive and costs between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15. She is very keen to develop some more interesting and inexpensive teaching aids in Mathematics, Hindi and Sanskrit. "But the problem is that the Principal of my school does not give me any encouragement or freedom. To prepare such games one needs a lot of concentration, patience and time. Even to teach Mathematics in school my way, I require two periods at a stretch, at least twice a week, but I don't get it. Moreover, I feel, this way of teaching can be more effective if there are less students in the class, as then the teacher can give them more time and attention. If I can get guidance and financial help from the government, I plan to get mental Mathematics text books published in the future and also develop more games like this."

Her Ludo game method of teaching Mathematics has now become NCERT property and will be printed in the Teachers' Guide meant for NCERT schools all over India.

Jyotsana Kapoor

THAT'S A LAUGH!

District Attorney: "Now, tell the jury the truth. Why did you shoot your husband with a bow and arrow?"

Defendant: "Because I didn't want to wake the children."

* * *

"My husband is a real angel."

"You mean he finally reformed?"

"No. He went looking for a gas leak with a match."

* * *

The human hair is beautiful,
What words of praise I utter.
But oh, how sick it makes me
To find it in the butter.

* * *

"Aroon dear, the baby has swallowed the matches."

"Don't worry, darling, here's my lighter."

* * *

The Sunday gospel shouter was in great form. "Everything God made is perfect," he cried.

A hunchback rose from the rear of the auditorium and asked, "What about me?"

The quick thinking preacher said, "Why, you're the most perfect hunchback I've ever seen."

* * *

In a dentist's waiting room in Arizona.

"Who's that close-mouthed fellow over there?"

"He isn't close-mouthed. He's waiting for the janitor to come back with the spittoon."

* * *

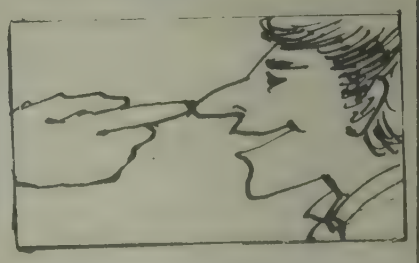
A well known Hollywood actress was married recently and was in her lawyer's office asking for a divorce, not three hours after the ceremony. "What could have gone wrong in such a short time?" the lawyer asked.

"It was at the church," the actress sobbed bitterly. "He signed his name in the register in bigger letters than mine."

* * *

Mr. Frageline thought he was a dog, so his family took him to a psychiatrist. The treatment was long and expensive, but at last the doctor announced his success. Mrs. Frageline rushed to her husband's side. "Richard," she said, "Richard, how do you feel?"

"Just fine," he said, "Just feel my nose."



On the RCA building in Radio City, the elevator operators sometimes get philosophic. I stepped into an elevator one morning and asked the operator: "How's business?"

The man loked at me sadly. "I'm not a human being, so don't ask me," he said. "I'm a yo-yo."

Compiled by George Fegradoe

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In feel and finish.
In freshness and brightness.
The best paints you can buy.

Jenson & Nicholson

Two words that spell trust, two words that mean the best.

THE LITTLE WOMAN

by Don Tobin

ISN'T IT WONDERFUL !! MADAM ZELDA SAYS I'M GOING TO BE RICH !
YEAH ?
Madam ZELDA
PALMIST
YES - SHE PREDICTS I'LL INHERIT A LOT OF MONEY - AND THEN I'LL BUY GOLD....
AND WHEN GOLD GETS TO $800 AN OUNCE, I'M GOING TO SELL IT AND BUY STOCK IN A GASOHOL MINE !
GOOD GRIEF !
I NEVER HEARD SUCH RUBBISH IN MY LIFE !
THAT WOMAN IS A TOTAL FRAUD !
THAT PROVES SHE'S PSYCHIC !..
1-6
..SHE PREDICTED YOU'D SAY EXACTLY THAT !
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THE LITTLE WOMAN

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Brown & Polson Custard Powder*.. trusted by mothers for over 30 years.

*Contains no eggs

You trust its wholesome goodness as a mother

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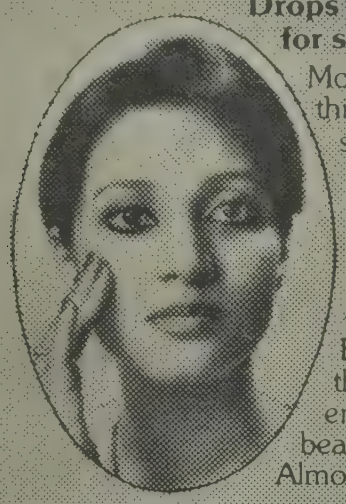
The little drops mother never told you about



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At last you've found the secret to beautiful skin. Emami Cold Cream with Almond Oil

Now available in 3 convenient sizes

emami*
COLD CREAM

It's almonds that make <u>all</u> the difference

E/CC/CAS 2/80

DEIFIED BUT VICTIMISED

Harji Malik

Why are Indian women second-class citizens 33 years after Independence and half-way through the UN Decade for Women, in spite of constitutional guarantees, in spite of legislation incorporating radical social reforms? All but a handful of India's female population — 318 million, that is, more than the population of the USA or the USSR — are among the most under-privileged (deprived) sections of society, victims of discrimination and social disabilities dictated by traditional attitudes and mores.

Yet in India, women enjoy political equality under the Constitution. They have the vote; they are elected to State Legislatures and Parliament. A woman Prime Minister, in office for eleven continuous years, was recently re-elected to that highest political position. Women occupy responsible posts in business, in administration, in the academic world, in the medical and legal professions.

But these indicators have no relevance to the situation of millions of urban and rural women. For them the vote, legislation, Five-Year Plans and Constitutional directives have brought little, if any, change. On the contrary, studies show modernization and development have had an adverse impact on their life style and have pushed them even further below the poverty line.

To remove socio-economic disabilities and raise the status of Indian women require a near-total reversal of historical attitudes. The ancient Hindu lawgiver, Manu, relegated women to an inferior status, a concept which became the accepted norm in society, with the result that the image of the faithful, uncomplaining, ever-dependent, long suffering and sacrificing wife and mother, subordinating herself in all ways to the male, yet deified by her very surrender, has been so ingrained through the centuries that not only men, but all but a handful of women and girls accept this role unquestioningly. This is not only true of the uneducated and poor women. Educated, middle-class or affluent, few Indian women manage to liberate themselves from these psychological fetters. The columns on columns of matrimonial advertisements in the newspapers listing the potential bride's attributes are eloquent proof.

To make this female population, particularly the economically weak sections who are the greatest sufferers, conscious of their rights, to inform them of the opportunities they should enjoy under the law, to mobilize them into action, is the challenge the nascent women's movement in India faces.

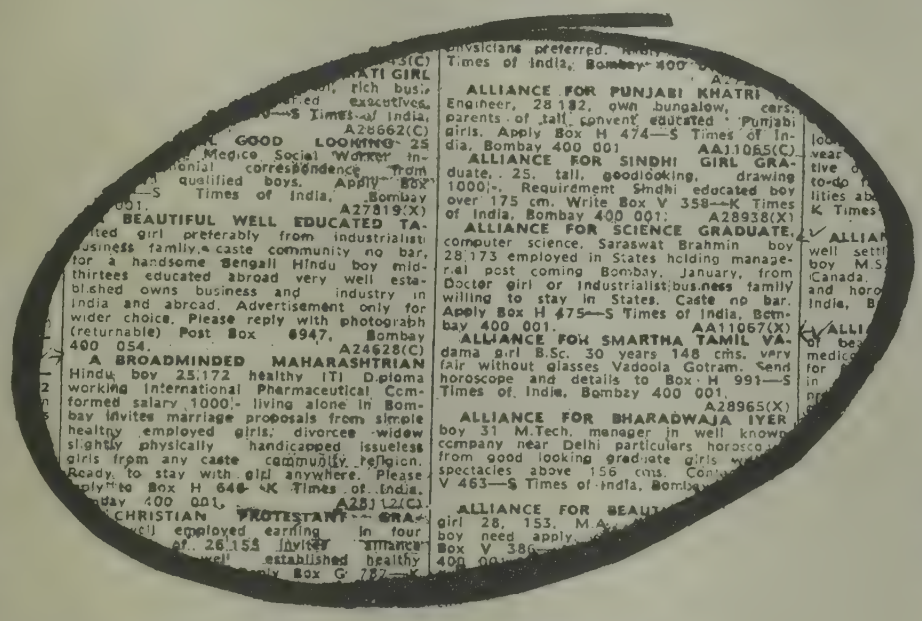
To further complicate matters a woman's legal status in India is determined largely by the different personal laws derived from various religions. The uniform civil code promised in the Constitution remains a promise Nonetheless, legislation has brought certain benefits. The Hindu Succession Act gave women the right to inherit property and enjoy absolute ownership, for the first time. The provisions can be and are bypassed, but the Act is a big step towards equality in real terms. Similarly, laws relating to divorce, separation, adoption and maintenance have freed many women from lives of misery and total dependence, even though a vast number of women cannot avail of these opportunities because of ignorance, poverty, fear of social obloquy.

But law alone is not the answer. While the social response to reform legislation remains largely negative, while those who believe in equality for woman and her rights as a individual remain a tiny minority, and those responsible for policy and for implementing laws persist in regarding women as second rate citizens, the Indian woman's fight for a place in the sun will be an arduous one.

So, although the Abolition of Suttee Act prohibited the immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre as far back as 1829, only a few months ago press reports described, and photographs depicted, how a woman who committed voluntary sati had became the subject of deification in the surrounding countryside, and the site of the sati a place of pilgrimage!

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, passed in 1928, put the minimum age of marriage of a girl at 15 years, a boy at 18 years. But the 1971 Census of India reported that 13.6 per cent of girls in rural India in the 10-14 years age group were married. (The marital status of the 0-9 years was not even investigated as it had been in earlier censuses). Government sources admitted in 1975 that until that date there was virtually no implementation or the Act. The law now stipulates 18 as the minimum age for women to marry and 21 for men, but who follows these dictates?

These are some of the indicators of the prevailing situation. Nothing demonstrates the continuing victimisation of women as shockingly as the persistence of dowry which treats a woman as a piece of property to be bargained over. Although the Dowry Prohibition Act goes back nearly 20 years, the legislation has changed nothing. Ac-



Matrimonial ads — perpetuating an outdated image.

Continued on page 47

Queuing to vote, though for millions of urban and rural women the vote and other political rights have brought little change.

FOR DOLLS & GUYS—pint-sized!

Functional and pretty clothes for little girls and boys have been designed by RADHIKA MALHOTRA in a variety of styles which will form an exciting new wardrobe for kids. Mothers will be so thrilled to see their little darlings dressed in these imaginative outfits that so effectively combine beauty with utility. Stylewise, they are really cute with lace and braid trimmings to make all these little clothes out of the ordinary. Moreover, these clothes are practical for so many activities — for play, for a visit to friends, or for a birthday party. And they're sure to secure admiring glances for themselves and warm compliments for their mothers.

So mothers, pick the best for your little ones from Radhika's sale to be held at Aakar Art Gallery on November 1, 2, 3, 4, 1980.

1. All dressed up for the special occasion — colourful, smart party dresses with insertion laces, ribbons, frills and tie-ups for pretty girls to wear at a party. The boy looks smart in denim dungarees worn over a contrast coloured shirt.

2. Cuddly twosome — brother and sister dressed alike in Bermuda shorts. The girl has a flouncy sleeveless top with an elastised waist; the boy has a striped T-shirt with an applique motif.

3. Let's play together — casually dressed in cool cottons. Mix and match the polka dots with pin dots or co-ordinate a print with plain fabric remnants. Bermudas are ideal when the children are at play.

4. You're invited for tea — pastel shades seem the natural choice for the warm weather. Gathered, tiered, sleeveless and lace trimmings for extra detailing.

3

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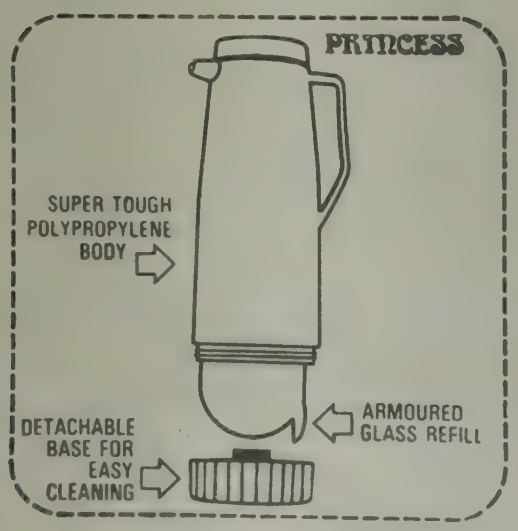

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123 different models under the Eagle's wings.

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BRIDGING THE GAP

What we need are women who can bridge the gap between women — between urban and rural women, between conservatives and progressives; we need feminist activists rather than theorists, says SRIMATI LAL who spoke to four women from Calcutta about their views on feminism in India

Betty Freidan, a leader of the Women's Lib movement, said in a recent interview with Rami Chhabra: "I remember how remarkable I thought it was in 1966 when a woman became Prime Minister of India. In your country nobody thought it was odd. . . but your culture is free of prejudices against women, freer of feminist mystique than the Western tradition."

With "Feminism" confined to the urban sector and fast becoming a word too fashionable to be useful, a statement like Freidan's is worthy of examination. What does Liberation imply in India? Looking back today, one might find that little has been achieved. Geralide Forbes, American Feminist scholar and winner of the 1979 Rabindra Puraskar for her book "Positivism in 19th Century Bengal", recently spoke of the fundamental connection between women's rights and economic problems.

"Having researched women's issues for the past eight years, I do not believe that economic progress is possible without fully integrating women into the system. In many cities of the West women's issues are the issues of the middle class and are often detached from significant economic issues. I hope that this will not be the case in Calcutta. Full integration means educational, economic and legal rights and valuation of women as persons... unfortunately, women's movements are usually viewed as detracting from concern with solving economic problems. Those in power frequently answer 'This is not the time, we have more important things to do.'"

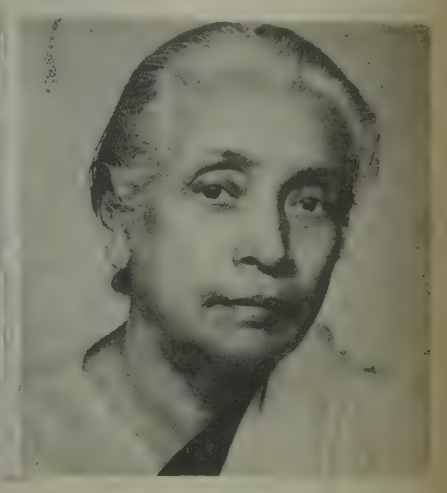
India is a country full of questions to which answers are usually known — rarely solutions. The Feminist question is one of them. Why do only maimed men, small children and women beg on Esplanade, Calcutta? A naive question. Because healthy men must work, of course! An absurdly naive answer. Feminism in India — reality or illusion? Four independent Calcuttans, aware of the Indian situation speak about the "reality", faced with Freidan's comment.

Chanchala Samajdar, 25, has never read Greer, Millett or Simone de Beauvoir. From an orthodox background, she studies a male-dominated discipline as one of 22 girls in a batch of 144 who aspire to be doctors at the Calcutta Medical College. Liberation stems from a capacity to view men on an equal level according to her.

For the no-elitist Calcutta student, serious about academics, the educational system itself can serve as a great leveller. "Whether male or female, you get equal treatment at least from Calcutta University. . . ." Chanchala smiled. "Your marks usually depend on your examiner's mood. Tension within the academic system is a primary social problem applicable to all. As a result, in the beginning I never considered women's problems as a separate issue. But increasingly, I was struck by certain realities. . . Our free beds in the Medical College are dominated by women of the lower-income bracket, badly needing medical care, tortured in their tenements by relations, misusing their bodies for survival. One must look to their health, physical and mental, before one speaks of formal education."

Sudeshna Khasnobis

Dhun Ayrton



Renuka Ray

Chanchala feels that more concentrated efforts for women's emancipation have begun outside Bengal — in Delhi, Bombay. She keeps in touch with the Delhi-based Feminist magazine, "Manushi", and plans to bring out a Bengali issue. Would her commitment end with an arranged marriage?

Quite firmly she makes it clear that her medical career would have priority. Chanchala embodies Indian Feminism at the grass roots level, representing the working girl who earns because she must under economic as well as ideological compulsions.

Sudeshna Khasnobia, 31, scholar and Professor of English at the Presidency College, feels that although education of women can be a great leveller, equality stops short at the job level. "A liberation movement in India must be different from that in the West — more wide in scope and in kind. It must change a total consciousness, not an urban minority. Freidan's comment about less Feminist mystique here is vague. The mother-cult is in itself a living feminist mystique. Feminism is a paradox in modern India, where the concept of goddess worship still seems a fertility-cult concession for the majority of our women who have an inferior social status. The ideal Indian woman remains a mother, or a wife, rather than an individual. From Amrapali to Vasantasena to Mirabai, the truly individualistic Indian woman has clearly opted out of the society which cramps her."

Khasnobia mentioned that ruling-class women too have emerged only in a crisis — Razia, the Rani of Jhansi, Durgavati. Even today, in the context of Freidan's remark, she feels, a woman Prime Minister has little connection with the emancipation of the ordinary woman. "The post-Independence legal rights granted to all Indians," she said, "still don't apply in the vast non-organised sectors, where only economic forces apply. So the forces of liberation must be vitally connected with economic development, if one is to hope for results."

Imposing, colonial, "Statesman" House in Calcutta preserves some of the most vital social documents of over a century. The "right-hand-man" to its editor today is a woman: Dhun Ayrton. In her 40's now, she has also been a teacher and a business woman. Interestingly, she was the only woman of the four interviewed who almost agreed with Freidan. "In India, the public facade of the ordinary woman can be deceptive," she said. "Actually, I think she has the greatest influence behind the scenes — especially in Bengal. And the urban woman today has sufficient job openings, as well as added advantages. But it is true that the gap between the urban woman and her rural counterpart is much too great for Feminism to be really useful in India."

What we need, then, are women who can bridge the gap between women — Feminist activists rather than theorists. Renuka Ray, our first woman Cabinet Minister in 1952 when Amrit Kaur was a Central Minister, says confidently, at 76, that the gap is bridgeable. "The social service instinct lies latent in our women; it is just that they need greater, more organised scope to serve freely. Society will be lopsided unless woman-power is sufficiently utilised. During the floods of 1968, the woman S.D.O. actively worked in the affected areas long before men did.

"Indian women have certain inborn rights. Our earliest marriage vows, unearthed by Rammohan Roy, were clearly based on equality. Even the concept of "Swayamvara" is highly liberated. We have much to fall back on. . . but prejudices persist. Our liberation lies latent. We must restore our traditional rights now, those of the Narad Smritis, not establish new ones. I'm afraid I don't know too much about 'Women's Lib.' Tagore and Gandhi have taught me sufficiently about the primary power of women in India."

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HEALTHY EATING!

Premila Lal

Vegetables are an extremely important part of the daily menu and deserve the best of efforts from every cook because of the flavour and superior food values. Most of the vegetables are usually boiled or served as an accompaniment to a meat or fish dish. Few realise that vegetables can make the most substantial dish by themselves. They provide a large proportion of vitamins, but if cooked carelessly, much of their food value is lost.

All the recipes in the section are simple to prepare; they will take only half an hour to complete and will also provide the balanced diet that we need for healthy living.

Photograph : Preco Studios, Srinagar

SHAHI GOBI MATAR KHEEMA

1 kg cauliflower
250 grams peas, shelled
4 onions, finely chopped
1 inch piece ginger
2 cloves garlic, flaked
½ tsp. cummin seeds
1 tsp. garam masala
4-6 green chillis
½ tsp. mango powder
250 grams tomatoes
½ cup curd
1 tbsp. khoya
1 tbsp. raisins
Salt to taste
4 tbsps. ghee
Coriander leaves, chopped

Boil the peas till tender, drain and keep aside. Grate the cauliflower coarsely. Heat two tablespoons ghee and fry the cauliflower till brown.

In a large pan, heat the remaining ghee and fry the onions, ground garlic and ginger, and two minced green chillis. Add salt, cummin seeds, garam masala and mango powder. Put in the chopped tomatoes. Add the cauliflower and khoya to the tomatoes. Add two cups water and cook till the ghee floats to the top. Add peas and cook for ten more minutes. Sprinkle with chopped green chillis and coriander leaves.

BRINJAL AND CHEESE WITH RICE

2 cups brinjal, chopped
150 grams butter
1½ cups cheese, grated
2 cups boiled rice
2 green capsicums, sliced
2 large onions, sliced
4 cups tomato juice
2 cups water
Salt and pepper to taste

Saute the sliced onions and sliced capsicums in the butter till tender. Add the brinjal cubes, the tomato juice, water, salt and pepper. Cook for ten to fifteen minutes. Stir in the cheese till the cheese melts. Mix in the cooked rice. Serve hot.

CAPSICUM PULLAO

6-8 capsicums
500 grams rice
1 large onion
½ tsp. cummin seeds
6 peppercorns
2 cloves
1 stick cinnamon
2 tbsps. ghee
1 tsp. sugar
Salt to taste

Choose small firm capsicums. Wash and cook in a little water with salt and sugar. When tender drain and keep aside.

Heat ghee in a medium-sized pan. Fry cummin seeds, sliced onion, cinnamon, cloves and peppercorns. Add well-washed rice and enough water and bring to a boil. Lower heat and cook till rice is barely tender. Place in the capsicums and cover them with some of the rice. Cover well and complete cooking on a very low fire.

CAULIFLOWER KOOTU

1 medium-sized cauliflower
½ coconut, grated
½ cup green gram dal
1 tsp. cummin seeds
½ tsp. mustard seeds
4 green chillis
2 red chillis
1 bay leaf
1 tsp. ghee or oil
A pinch turmeric powder
Salt to taste

Boil the dal with turmeric in enough water till very soft. Cut the cauliflower into half inch pieces. Put to boil in a little water, adding a pinch of turmeric to this also. When half-cooked, add salt. Then mix in the cooked dal and leave to simmer.

Grind the coconut, cummin seeds and green chillis to a fine paste. Mix in with the dal and cauliflower. After it has cooked for five to ten minutes, remove from heat and add the bay leaves.

Put one teaspoon oil in a frying pan and when smoking hot, add the red chilli bits and mustard seeds, and fry till the mustard seeds, begin to splutter. Remove from fire and pour it into the vegetable.

SINDHI VEGETABLE CURRY

125 grams gram flour
125 grams potatoes
125 grams tomatoes
100 grams string beans
125 grams brinjal
100 grams pumpkin
3-4 drumsticks
1 lotus stem
6 green chillis
100 grams yam
100 grams tamarind
1 tsp. fenugreek seeds
1 tsp. cummin seed
1 tsp. turmeric powder
2 tsps. coriander powder
½ inch piece ginger
Pinch asafoetida
1 tsp. jaggery
4 sprigs curry leaves
1 bunch coriander leaves
4 bay leaves
1 tsp. chilli powder
2 tbsps. ghee
Salt to taste

Soak the bay leaves and tamarind in water, separately. Cut all the vegetables in large cubes. Place a large pan on the stove and fry cummin and fenugreek seeds. Add asafoetida and gram flour. Stir well, till golden in colour. Add one litre of warm water immediately, and go on stirring till it thickens. Add more water. Boil for ten to fifteen minutes. Add jaggery, chopped ginger, curry leaves, turmeric powder, coriander powder, salt, chillis and lotus stem. Boil for another ten minutes more. Then put all the vegetables and let it cook for half hour on medium heat. When all the vegetables are tender, add coriander leaves and liquid from bay leaves and tamarind. Cook for another five minutes and serve with plain boiled rice.

CARROT CAKE FRY

250 grams carrots, grated
250 grams potatoes, grated
2 onions finely minced
½ cup milk
3 eggs, lightly beaten
½ tsp. pepper, freshly ground
¼ cup flour
1 tbsp. fresh parsley, finely chopped
1½ tsp. salt
Oil for frying

In a deep bowl, mix the carrots, onions and potatoes. Add all the other ingredients and combine well. Heat oil in a frying pan. Take one tablespoon of mixture and drop into the hot oil making little pancakes. When nicely browned on one side, turn with a flat spoon onto the other side and lightly brown. Remove onto a dish and fry the next one until they are all done. Serve hot.

DEVILED TURNIPS

500 grams small fresh turnips
250 grams tiny white onions
3 large capsicums
½ tsp. fresh ground pepper
½ cup butter
A pinch monosodium glutamate (ajinomoto)
Salt to taste

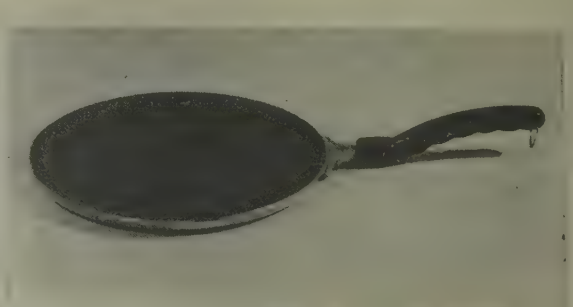
Wash and peel the turnips. Cut into very fine strips. Skin onions and cut into very fine strips. Wash capsicums and remove tops and seeds. Halve and cut into very fine strips.

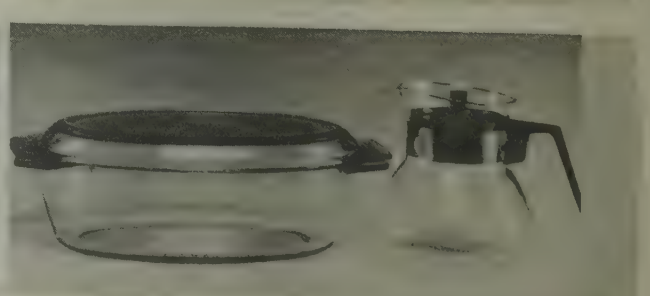
Heat the butter in a pan and saute the vegetables. Stir constantly and lightly toss until they are just tender. Do not overcook. Add the monosodium glutamate and remove from fire. Add the salt and pepper to taste and serve while still hot and crisp.

NEW GIFTS FOR OUR COOKERY WINNERS

The Cookery Queen for the month of November will receive in addition to the usual cash prize of Rs. 100:

1) A non-stick coated 245 mm Tava from TRUPTI INDUSTRIES, 2) A Gift Hamper from CORN PRODUCTS, containing Brown and Polson Custard Powder, Rex Baking Powder and Davis Gelatine, 3) An Oval Casserole set and a 4-cup Carafe or cash equivalent from BOROSIL GLASS WORKS LIMITED, 4) A 5.5. litres Sainik Pressure Cooker from EVERGREEN TRADES AND AGENCIES, Bombay and 5) A Postman Cook Book from AHMED MILLS, Bombay





RECIPES FROM OUR READERS

Miss Vijaya Dwivedy, New Delhi.

STUFFED EGG PARATHA

3 cups flour
3 eggs, beaten
1 onion
2 green chillis
1 large tomato, chopped
½ tsp. ginger extract
200 grams prawns
1 potato, boiled mashed
3 tbsps. cheese, grated
Salt and pepper
Ghee for frying

Shell, clean and wash the prawns. Boil for five to ten minutes or until cooked. Drain. Add potato, cheese, salt and pepper. Keep aside. Add the minced onion, green chillis, tomato, ginger extract and salt.

Knead the flour. Form balls and roll into thin chappatis. Put chappati on a hot tava and after five to seven seconds pour a little egg mixture and spread on the prepared chappati. Allow to set over a low flame. Pour a little ghee all around the edges. Spoon a little prawn mixture over the egg layer and fold the chappati. Press well, turn and cook for a few more minutes.

Miss Fanny Mendes, Bombay.

FRANKFURTER STEW

½ kg frankfurters
¼ kg beef
1 cup peas, shelled
2 carrots
2 potatoes
5 tomatoes
1 onion
1 cup macaroni, boiled
100 grams sweet oil or ghee
1 tsp. jaggery, powdered

GRIND TO A FINE PASTE:

3 Kashmiri chillis
1 inch piece turmeric
1 inch piece cinnamon
7 cloves garlic, flaked
6 peppercorns
4 cloves
¼ tsp. cummin seeds
1 inch piece ginger

Wash the beef and cook along with garlic, ginger and the required quantity of salt. Cook till tender. Also cut the frankfurters into half-inch rounds. Keep both the meats aside. Fry the onions till brown. Add the ground masala and tomatoes and fry well. Then add the frankfurters and fry well until it changes colour. Mix beef, fry a little and add three cups of warm water. Cook till both the meats are tender. After sometime, add peas, potatoes, and carrots. Cook for five minutes. Later stir in the boiled macaroni and half teaspoon jaggery.

More salt or vinegar may be added if required. Allow to simmer on slow fire for about three minutes before removing it from the fire. Serve hot.

WEEKLY WINNER

REMANI RAMAKRISHNAN, Tuticorin.

Mrs. Ramakrishnan wins Rs. 50/- for this week's best recipe plus a 9 cup Storefresh container from Trupti Industries, a gift hamper from Corn Products, a utility dish and 2 cup Carafe or cash equivalent from Borosil Glass Works Limited and a cook book from Ahmed Mills, Bombay.

BREAD BALLS WITH MEAT MALAI

FOR THE BREAD BALLS:

One loaf bread, sliced
½ kg potatoes, boiled mashed
½ tsp. turmeric powder
1 tsp. chilli powder
½ tsp. cummin powder
1 tsp. coriander powder

FOR THE MEAT MALAI:

¼ kg meat, minced
2 large size onions
3 green chillis
1 inch piece ginger
1 pod garlic, flaked
¼ tsp. chilli powder
¼ tsp. turmeric powder
1 tbsp. coriander powder
A bunch coriander leaves
1 cup cream
25 grams cashewnuts

Soak the bread pieces in salt water for five minutes. Squeeze and add to the mashed potatoes. Add all the other ingredients. Mix well, and knead like a dough.

Chop the onions. Grind the ginger, garlic and chillis to a paste. Heat ghee. Add the chopped onions and when golden brown, add the paste. Fry for sometime. Then add chilli powder and turmeric. Now add the minced meat, and coriander powder. Sprinkle water and cook covered. Add the cream and keep stirring till the contents start leaving the sides of the pan. Add the chopped cashewnuts and coriander.

FOR THE BATTER:

2 cups gram flour
A pinch salt
½ tsp. chilli powder
½ tsp. asafoetida

Combine all the ingredients given for the batter. Make small balls of the bread mixture. Make a depression in the centre. Fill with the meat mixture. Seal it completely. Dip each ball in the batter and deep fry. Serve hot.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Monthly Cookery Queen Contest

All cookery contestants for the Monthly Cookery Contest have to send in their recipes, non-vegetarian or vegetarian, according to the subjects specified for each month. Out of the seven best selected entries, one Monthly Queen and one Weekly Winner will be selected. The remaining five recipes will be published along with the winning recipes. We give below subjects for the coming three months to enable you to send in your entries well in advance.

December, 1980
BISCUITS AND COOKIES

January, 1981
COOKING WITH POTATOES

February, 1981
SPINACH SPECIALITIES

All entries for December should reach us latest by November 5, January entries by December 5 and February entries by January 5, 1981.

COOKERY CONTESTANTS!

Revised Contest Rules

1. Each recipe must be accompanied by this coupon.

2. The author of each selected entry will be informed in advance and requested to send a passport size photograph of herself to be published along with her recipe.

3. The recipe must be original and not copied from a cookery book, a magazine of any other published material. The prize-winner shall have to sign a declaration to that effect before the announcement is made and the prize awarded.

Address your entries to the Cookery Editor, EVE'S WEEKLY, Bombay Samachar Marg, Bombay—400 023.

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1 The white test.

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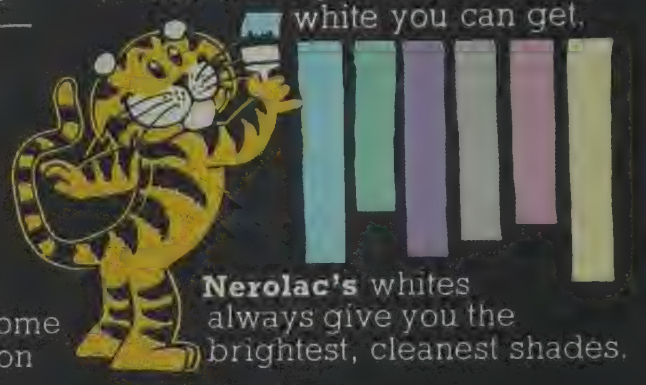

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AARTI GUPTA: ANOTHER MODEL-TURNED-ACTRESS

Like Zeenat Aman, Persis Khambatta and Rati Agnihotri, Aarti Gupta also has taken the plunge from the field of modelling into films. She has given up a highly lucrative career as a top model for an uncertain career in the tinsel world of films. She is breezing in on the film scene with producer Prakash Mehra's forthcoming venture — a fantasy starring Deepak Parashar and Aarti Gupta, to be directed by Prakash Mehra's chief assistant, Sushil Mallik.

"I had never ever aspired for a career in films. In fact, I used to refuse offers from big banners these past three years," Aarti said when I met her for this interview at her modest residence at Vile Parle, where she stays with her parents and sister. Right from the age of 15, she has been modelling for almost all the big agencies. Today she is 19 and her vital statistics are 34-23½-36, according to her.

"To get into the field of modelling is tough. Actually, to get into movies is easier," she said. "I am not at all nervous in front of the camera because I have three years of experience as a model behind me and the camera cannot unnerve me.

"To qualify myself for a career in films as an actress, I have started brushing up my Kathak and I am taking lessons in Urdu and horse riding. Besides, I have started seeing each and every Hindi film these days to train myself thoroughly, though I have always hated seeing Hindi films."

And even before Prakash Mehra's film is complete, Aarti has started getting offers from other producers who matter. She has been signed by producer-director Raj Tilak for his film "Bahut Der Kar Di" in which she has been teamed opposite Raj Babbar and Raj Kiran, and Shakti Samanta's "Aamne Samne" in which her co-stars are Mittun Chakraborty and Bindiya. Aarti is glad that all the three films with which she is beginning her career are heroine-oriented.

She has also been signed by Nikil Sen for an important role opposite Mazhar Khan in his Raj Babbar-Smita starrer "Tajurba" and for a film each by producers B. R. Chopra and O. P. Ralhan. Though Aarti makes it a point to ask her producers what the story of the film is and what her role will be, when B. R. Chopra offered to cast her in one of his forthcoming films, Aarti didn't ask him anything because, as she put it, "I expect B. R. Chopra to have a fabulous story. After all hasn't he made films like "Hamraaz" 'Waqt' and 'Insaaf Ka Tarazu'?"

Aarti has refused quite a lot "hanging around" roles in films in which the producers wanted to parade her as a glamour puss without any real role for her. "I am not a prude. I do not mind doing films like say 'Satyam Shivam Sundaram' or 'Qurbani' like Zeenat Aman did. Though I have no inhibitions of exposing myself if the script demands it. I would certainly not do nude scenes."

Aarti doesn't agree with those who think the film industry is a a morass of iniquity. "There is a wrong notion prevailing about the industry — that to bag a role a girl has to sleep around with the guys who matter. Nothing can be further from the truth. It is only those who are not able to make any headway in their career who end up proclaiming that they couldn't make it because they are virtuous, while the others are not."

And she is quite percipient for her age. "To be a successful actress, you have got to be intelligent. You cannot afford to be dumb, because the audience will know if you do not understand your role and fail to give credibility to the character."

Aarti's main worry today is that people are expecting too much from her as she is already an exposed face. So she has to live up to the high expectations people have about her. But then she is ambitious enough to want to give of her best and reach the top.

Aarti has a good collection of clothes in her wardrobe. The day I met her she was wearing a comfortable see-through choli which proved how voluptuous she is. She certainly has the physical assets to make a fetching heroine.

Right now Aarti is waiting with her fingers crossed for the completion of her maiden movie. And even though several offers are pouring in, she wants to play safe. "Unless and until the banner and the director are big enough, I have decided not to sign any new film till Sushil Mallik's film is ready for release," she said as I took leave of her.

Jyothi Venkatesh

Baidyanath

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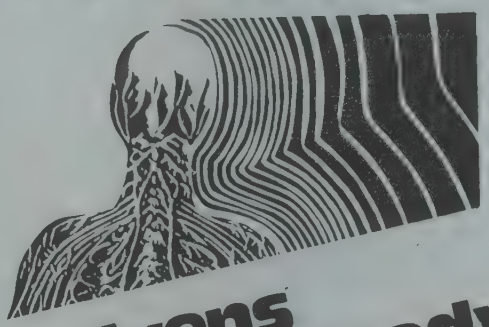

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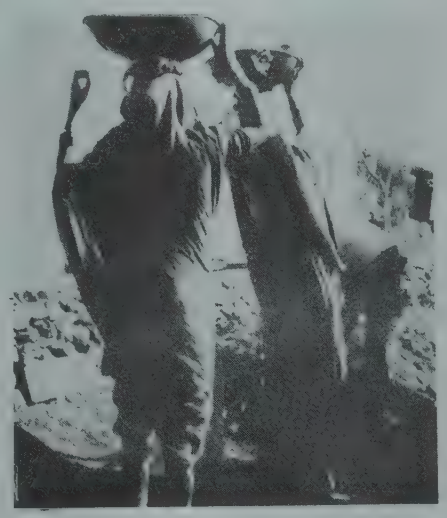
DEIFIED BUT VICTIMISED

Continued from page 35

cording to women's organisations, the practice has, in fact, become more widespread.

Only during the past two years has a militant anti-dowry movement from women of various socio-economic groups hinted at the upsurge of a women's movement. An upsurge of feeling has been triggered by "dowry deaths," cases where a young bride is either driven to suicide or killed because of demands for dowry. Most of these deaths are by burning. Delhi police records show 200 such cases in 1978. The horror and inhumanity of these deaths seems to have aroused public conscience at last through the efforts of anti-dowry organisations. Press reports indicate a rapid increase in the number of anti-dowry cases registered in the courts as opponents of the dowry system press for those responsible to be brought to justice, and stricken families take courage from this new lobby.

Will the anti-dowry movement set off a long overdue chain-reaction of protest against other disabilities? The highlighting of the incidence of rape and other crimes of violence against women, following in the wake of anti-dowry agitations, is an encouraging sign. The official figure of 3,781 rape cases in 1978 can be taken only as a partial picture. By forcing these issues into public discussion, the women's organisations are injecting a modicum of change into the climate of social response.



In spite of the Equal Remuneration Act, women in a brick kiln, for instance, are allowed only to carry headloads while the men do skilled work for double wages.

After some eminent women law professors publicised the injustice to rape victims inherent in the existing rape law, the Law Commission recommended important changes in legislative measures concerning rape. Recently, a dowry-seeking husband was sentenced by a Delhi court to life imprisonment for burning his wife. The presiding judge described husbands who burn their wives for lust of money as enemies of society, deserving no leniency. Will this trend towards greater justice for women persist? Judicial decisions regarding maintenance for divorced or separated women, or the equal right of a wife to decide the couple's place of residence, also indicate a change in thinking on the status of women.

But poverty and ignorance are major obstacles to change. With the vast majority of Indian women placed in the lower socio-economic category, change will be painfully slow. Legislation fails these women because it ignores the imperatives of poverty and survival. How effective can a law against "immoral traffic in women and children" be, when abandoned wives, girl-widows destitute women, turn to prostitution "voluntarily" because there is no alternative for survival? Who will implement the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 in a brick kiln in the rural interior where women are allowed only to carry headloads, while men do skilled and semi-skilled labour, thus earning twice the women's wages?

The Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in 1975 proved to be an eye-opener, alarming and shocking in many aspects, on the condition of Indian women. Together with the launching of the International Women's Decade the same year, the Report provoked new perceptions in women's studies which have already produced valuable data at the macro and micro levels, and laid the groundwork for further research. Today, five years later, nothing much has changed, but perhaps the truth about women's status is better known. Those who are fighting for women's rights must use this knowledge to persuade planners, policy makers and, above all, the men and women who make up the social frame which presently constricts the freedom of women to be individuals.

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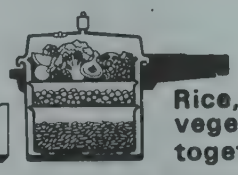
1 

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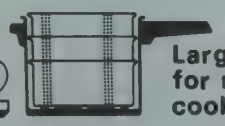
2 

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PIRACY SEEMS TO HAVE MOVED AWAY FROM THE HIGH SEAS AND INTO THE BACK STREETS AND PAVEMENTS OF THE CITIES WHERE CASSETTES ARE CHURNED OUT REGARDLESS OF COPYRIGHT LAWS AND PATENT RIGHTS

Preeth I. Biddapa

MODERN-DAY PIRATES

Selling stolen music is a profitable though illegal business. Cashing in on the booming demand for music at one's fingertips, music pirates cater to as much as 30 to 40 per cent of the cassette market.

Piracy is easy and lucrative, more so because copyright laws and patent rights are just meaningless words in the law book, they make sense only to the original producers of the music. Established record companies incur heavy production costs that include royalties to artistes, only to be robbed of their profits by pirates who tape the songs from the original sound track or disc on to cassettes, and sell these in the market at low prices.

Pirates have hardly any overheads. Recording on album can cost as much as Rs. 50,000. Pirates bear none of the risks which recording companies do. And as they confine themselves to pirating only hit tunes whose demand is assured, their sales are both assured and fast. So, while artistes and copyright owners suffer on account of lack of demand for their high priced discs — Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 — which usually contain not only hit tunes, but a few pedestrian ones too, pirates thrive by selling cassettes of only hit songs lifted from one or more discs and priced at between Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

In and around Flora Fountain, and other busy areas, pavement vendors hawk pre-recorded cassettes openly. Some shops and dealers also indulge in unauthorised taping of original discs for customers as a side business. From old Hindi hits to the latest in disco, the range is incredible. And, if you don't get a cassette of your choice, you can always place an order, and be guaranteed delivery within 48 hours! If you are sceptical about the quality, you will be assured that taping is done only by superior quality duplicators on to "imported" blank cassettes. Should your doubts persist, and you seem a customer who knows what he wants, you may be told to "go and see Paul. Walk straight down D. N. Road and, after the second building from here on your left, go to the first floor, and ask for him in the recording shop there."

Don't be surprised if the recording shop is a sleazy little hole in the wall. Behind a dirty curtain, sit the enterprising businessmen called Paul and Godin.

Show no nervousness when you notice their raffish looks. Place your order calmly, then demand to see the recording equipment. There is none in this hole. If you are firm enough, you'll be told recording is done in a secret place in Colaba. Why secret? Godin shrugs. "Some stupid law, so we have to be careful. Sorry, you can't come there."

"You mean," you inquire incredulously, "it is a crime?"

Godin smiles. "Forget it, but you'll get a first rate reproduction," he assures you. "Everything is sealed off, and fully sound-proofed. We have 10,000 pieces — decks, duplicators, and amplifiers." The rates are only Rs. 20 for a C-60 and Rs. 25 for a C-90 tape.

Without seeming to, glance at the stacks of inlay cards the other man is flipping around as garrulous Godin talks. They are superb replicas of the originals which identify the tunes and the film from which they are taken. Indian Hindi film songs are so universally popular that they are pirated on a global scale! Nepal, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangla Desh, West Asia, the U.K., even Netherlands, are flooded with pirated film music on cassettes.

"Piracy is our No. 1 problem," says Bharat Malhotra, Branch Manager of the Gramophone Company of India in Bombay, which produces 15 lakh cassettes at their factory in Calcutta, and which caters to 80 per cent of the music market. He estimates the loss in turnover because of rampant piracy at Rs. 4 crores. Indeed, piracy hits at the very existence of recording companies. Foreign companies who give or sell their copyright to established companies here also suffer.

"Do you want Abba's Voulez-vous? Japanese, Singapore or Indian?" one bright vendor asks solicitously. I stare, uncomprehending. Three varieties? "I thought it was one company?"

"Yes," he explains, "Voulez-vous on Japanese imported tape is Rs. 35, very good quality, on Singapore imported tape Rs. 30 and on Indian, only Rs. 25."

"Which do you recommend?"

"Dhanyawad from Singapore is good. Also Ashirwad. Look for the sign of the hand. Mind there is an Indian Ashirwad also. Recently they were raided."

There is no name of the recording company or the place of manufacture, except for such brand names. "How do I make out it is imported?" I ask again, only to be told patiently, "If you see the hand, you can be sure of a guaranteed product."

Gullible customers are unaware that these cheap cassettes not only do not last long but can also be quite damaging to the magnetic recording head of the cassette recorder. When the poor quality coating on the tape wears off, because of friction on the head, deposits of ferric oxide from it gather on the head. This can cause poor sound reproduction and necessitate costly in-

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vestment in a new head or a new recorder. Substandard cassette tapes are moreover thin and tangle easily.

GCI pre-recorded cassettes, contain imported tape from London, on to which music is recorded locally. "Our cassettes have the trademark EMI, and are assembled in Calcutta. We use imported moulding machines to join the parts of the cassette together, and imported moulds for the smaller parts as well. Our cassettes have no screws, and so are tamper-proof. They are made to last a lifetime, unlike cheap, spurious products which hardly last six months," explained Ravi Verma, Regional Sales Manager of GCI.

The company's latest cassette of the famed Pakistani gazal singer, Ghulam Ali, at the very competitive price of Rs. 29.70, is truly good value for your money, considering the exceptional tonal quality. "This low price is made possible by cutting into our own profits," explained Mr. Malhotra. "Unless we tackle piracy on a war footing, we might have to face the same fate that has befallen our Pakistan counterpart." (Closure of the GCI there.)

The loss suffered by recording companies also means loss to Government which loses heavily on excise duty and sales tax, said Mr. Malhotra. "We have tried to bring this problem to their notice, through the IPI (Indian Phonographic Industry). It is to be seen what government will do."

Legally, under the Copyright Act, piracy is a criminal and civil offence. But, "enforcement of the Copyright Act, which is basically sound, is a problem in this country," said V. J. Lazarus of Polydor. Delay caused by cumbersome legal procedure, lack of quick follow up by the law enforcement agencies, help piracy flourish. Even when cases are registered under the copyright law," said Mr. Sharma, legal adviser to Polydor, "deterrent punishment is not meted out, and moreover, we often have to educate the magistrates on the Copyright Act, and the seriousness of the offences!"

Hong Kong unlike Singapore and Pakistan, has almost totally wiped out piracy, by concerted efforts at enforcing the copyright laws which are similar to the Indian law. It imposes stringent penalties of two years' imprisonment, as well as search and seizure of pirated goods. Obviously, pirates in India have a better organised public relations with law enforcement agencies than owners of the copyright!

Polydor has only this month entered the pre-recorded cassette market. "We welcome their entry," said Mr. Malhotra of GCI "It will help us fight the pirates by catering to the legitimate demand better."

"Much is made of piracy in this country," said Mr. Lazarus. "Cassettes comprise only 25 per cent of the demand records (discs) enjoy. Piracy of music, which is mostly confined to pre-recorded cassettes, is but a small proportion of the piracy the world over." However, the IPI, and notably the three largest recording companies GCI, Polydor Inreco have formed an anti-piracy cell, to work along with the CBI and Excise departments, to conduct raids, and seize pirated products from vendors and shops stocking them. Recently, a raid in New Delhi's Palika air-conditioned market, yielded Rs. 50,000 worth of pre-recorded cassettes. One is expected soon in Bombay.

Polydor hopes its "Polydor" mark, silk screened onto the side of the cassette, will prove difficult for would be pirates who copy an established company's trademark, name and distinctive markings without hesitation and with ease, when they are only printed on paper.

To the query whether an ISI mark on cassettes would help, Mr. Lazarus shrugged. "The first batch of cassettes might come up to standard. Successive batches could very easily be of inferior quality. It takes as little as Rs. 2 or 3 to produce a substandard cassette. So the profit margin for pirates is high even if they sell at Rs. 25."

What is required is a three pronged attack on piracy by government, the industry and the customer. Curbs on smuggling in expensive sophisticated duplicators in the guise of tape-recorders, and on pirated cassettes should be intensified.

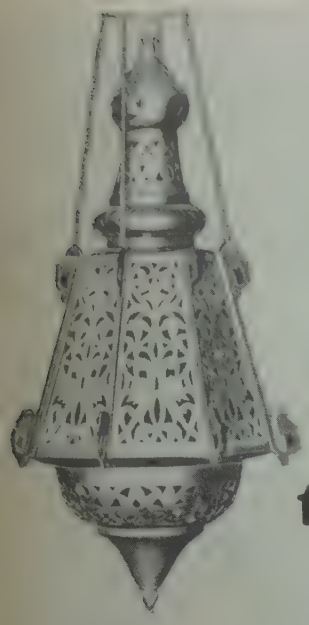
"COFEPOSA means Rs. 5000 down. Then it's back to business as usual!" said one in the trade. "Bombay is good for business. In Kerala, I would always have been hungry."

Mild punishment like petty fines — as little as Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 — after cases have dragged on for months, actually nurtures piracy. It is about time a penalty of two years' rigorous imprisonment is enforced. There is also a dire need to speed up the legal processes, to enable arrests of sellers of pirated cassettes without warrants. By the time enforcement officers actually get down to a raid, sellers of pirated music get wind of it and vanish. Some even take extra precautions at all times only displaying empty cassette boxes, producing the contents only when a customer asks for it!

Cases under the Copyright Act can be registered only after each and every cassette is heard by investigating officers along with representatives of the owners of copyrighted music, as pirated music on any one cassette can — and often does — belong to two or more recording companies, who have to then lodge complaints separately. It is truly a tedious process when hundreds of cassettes are seized in raids!

Industry can help reduce piracy by not extending taping facilities on transistors, radios and T.V., or by providing them only on payment of extra licence fees or taxes. In West Germany, extra taxes are imposed on blank cassettes, and similar charges could be introduced, though in the words of Mr. Lazarus of Polydor, "Piracy is not a simple problem."

The customer, whose purchasing power is eroded by inflation, and yet requires music to soothe his battered soul, can insist on buying only from recognised dealers, knowing in the long run it works out cheaper to buy a quality product. However, it is doubtful whether owners of cassette recorders are the type who would wish to pay as much as Rs. 40 for a pre-recorded cassette. Such customers are more likely to chuck out a damaged cassette that has gone stale, or prefer to buy a record at nearly the same price, if he is after longer lasting listening pleasure.



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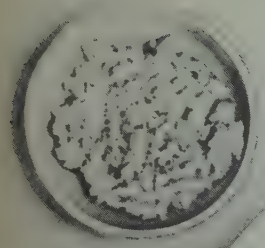

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"One day, Claude was at the beach with Jean Pierre and several others of the Ambelteuse community. The ocean was at low tide, so there was an immense stretch of flat, sandy beach. They began making designs in the sand. Claude drew a big circle with a couple of marks inside that could have been facial features. "What's that?" asked Jean Pierre. With a big smile, Claude replied, "It's Madame Sun." "That's good," Jean Pierre said, "Now let's see you draw joy." Claude took a look around him at the wide beach that stretched out in both directions as far as the eye could see, then he turned to Jean Pierre and said with a huge smile but in all seriousness: "There's not enough room!"

(From "Enough Room for Joy" — by Bill Clarke)

A profound statement indeed. And who do you think said it? The illogical mind of a different child, a special child, a mental retardate.

Who is a mental retardate? Is a mentally retarded person a complete human being? What is his place in our society? And above all, what is mental retardation?

Perhaps the closest one can come to an operational definition of mental retardation is to state that the individual functions at a level below that which is expected for his age. He learns at a much slower rate than a normal child. At maturity his capacity to understand and learn will be less than average.

Mental retardation is one of the most challenging problems of childhood. Persisting from infancy to maturity, it ranks foremost among conditions of chronic disability. It affects not only the child, but also his parents, his brothers and sisters, and the community as a whole.

The birth of a retarded child is a great blow to parents. It shatters their hopes and dreams. It sets them apart as being different. First, there are guilt feelings. Parents feel guilty for having brought such a child into the world. They feel guilty for having such thoughts as "I wish we didn't have this child." They also experience bitterness and fear. "Surely this is the worst thing that could have happened to anyone. Any physical handicap would be better than this. Why did it happen? Was it our fault? Is there anything we could have done to prevent it? Will other children we may have be afflicted the same way?"

Often they will be unable to face reality. They will deny that there is a problem. There is also wishful thinking: "I am sure he'll outgrow it. He's just a little slow, that's all."

Whatever the verdict of the doctors, it is the mother who must bear the burden of the retarded child. Hers is the struggle — day after day, teaching her child the little things which normal children of the same age have been doing with effortless ease almost unthinkingly for years — eating, putting on a shirt, tying shoe-laces, basic toilet training. Each action must be repeated over and over again.

It is unfortunate that there are parents who look upon such children as a burden — a misery to both themselves and to the parents. And while these children need to be brought up in an atmosphere of love and understanding, this attitude of resentment increases the loneliness of the child. The answer to this problem is acceptance — acceptance of the child as he is.

How can one accept the child? What are the alternatives open to parents and friends of the retarded? What facilities exist for the retarded?

In 1966, the Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded (FWMR) was started. It sponsors conferences and seminars on mental retardation. It also publishes two periodicals to spread awareness and give an impetus to the movement for the retarded. The Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped (AWMH) is another body meant for the welfare of the handicapped. It aims at providing greater opportunities for vocational training, residential schools, and plans to make provision to take care of the retarded after the death of their parents.

FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY

The parents themselves are finding their personal adjustment and salvation in the efforts they are making for their own children. They are banding together the world over, establishing schools, organising study groups, holding conferences, disseminating information. In doing so, they have got a new lease on life. They are pioneering a movement that is leading them and their children out of darkness into the light of a new world — a world that offers warmth and hope for their child.

The retarded child needs the help of the physician, the psychologist, the social worker, the teacher, even the law maker. But in the final analysis, the primary responsibility for the retarded rests with the family. However, the special needs of such children are far too heavy a burden for their family to carry unaided. The alternatives available to the parents are: (a) sending the child to a residential school, (b) sending him to a special school, (c) sending him to a special class in a normal school, (d) keeping him at home.

In India there are too few institutions compared to the large number of the handicapped. We have a total of about 150 schools and institutions for the mentally handicapped which can provide services to about 7,500 individuals. And the number of the mentally retarded runs into two million! There are 53 residential schools in India, of which three are in Bombay.

According to Sister Dolores, Principal, Dilkhush Special School, "The family assumes greater importance for the mentally retarded child. As far as possible, these children must stay with their families or in family-like environments." The loving relationship binding parents and children is most important to the child and enhances his sense of belonging and stability. No institution can supply this. The dedication of its personnel does help, but it can never be a home.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

In India, having special classes in normal schools has not proved to be economically viable. But there are a number of special schools which are going a long way in educating and rehabilitating mentally retarded children.

The S.P.J. Sadhna School of Special Education, located on the Sophia College campus is one such school. When it was started seven years ago, it had only 11 children on its rolls. Now it caters to 55 children with a trained staff of 20. A small school, and yet it gives meaning to the lives of so many children and their parents, too.

Handicapped children have difficulties with space, time, number and communication. It is the aim of special education to aid the handicapped child to attain the best possible balance between his internal resources and the tasks and challenges of the external environment.

Their education includes, in addition to regular subjects like grammar and arithmetic, vocational education. Vocational education comprises problems of practical life like the use of transportation, money, its value, weights and measures.

Special schools usually have workshops where the children are taught certain skills and trades such as ceramics, carpentry, handicrafts, teaching aids, cards, etc. These skills enable the retarded child to work later on and become self-supporting.

If retarded children are given a chance to find friends and wholesome recreation in social groups, if they are placed in jobs if they are able to count on help

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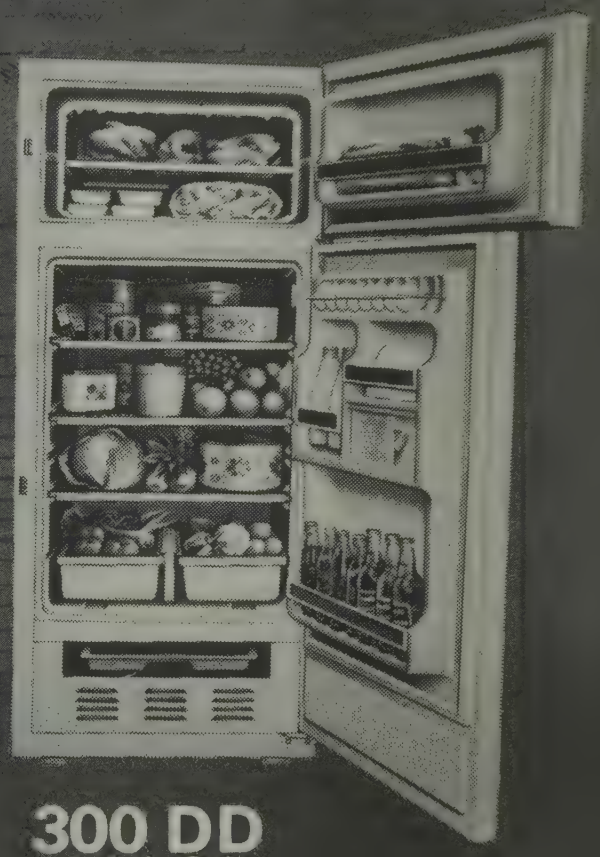


300 DD
India's Only
Deep-freezer cum Fridge.

Allwyn made the first Indian refrigerator over 25 years ago. Today, Allwyn is the only manufacturer to get the ISI seal on its entire single door range of fridges. Because knowhow keeps Allwyn Refrigerators one step ahead of the others.

Only Allwyn refrigerators have Roll Bond freezers. By ISI standards, it increases cooling efficiency by 20%. Because the cooling circuit is built into the freezer wall for direct contact and faster cooling.

The Allwyn super compressor is designed and manufactured in the Allwyn factory under ideal conditions and very strict quality control. It is tropicalised and consumes 30% less power. It works quietly with hardly any vibration.

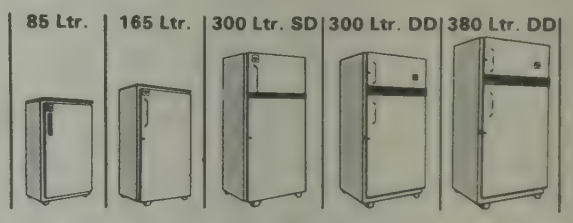
Allwyn offers three large fridges where others offer just one. The 300 Single Door. The 300 Double Door. The 380 Double Door.

Only Allwyn makes Double Door Deep-freezer-cum-fridge units. With two sections, each with its own separate door, separate cooling system and separate controls. The Deep freezer section keeps food fresh for weeks at temperatures below - 10°C. Its unique polyurethane foam insulation increases cooling efficiency and prevents moisture condensation.

Every Allwyn refrigerator has a lot of design extras. Two full size tilting bottle racks that tilt to your convenience. Automatic defrost with self draining circuit and a concealed drip tray. Tough, high impact polystyrene liner, and more thoughtful details that make the Allwyn a better fridge.

Know why Allwyn can offer all this? Because only Allwyn has the knowhow.

Only Allwyn.



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WANTED: A SPECIAL KIND OF LOVING

from a counsellor or social worker in times of crises, many of those who now seem completely dependent on their parents will, in fact, be prepared to live in a community residence which provides a place to eat and sleep. Eventually the parent groups and the State will be forced to explore this area more thoroughly. This is perhaps the one best answer to the question which keeps anguished parents of retarded children lying awake at night wondering, "What will happen to my child when I die?"

Special schools aim at the all round development of the child. They provide him with a sense of purpose, instil in him confidence and a sense of belonging.

The Dilkhush Special School was founded in 1971 by the Handmaids of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Society. It started with 15 pupils and today the school has over 100 children. Spacious buildings, a garden and play area with swings, slides and airy, sunlit classrooms, all immaculately clean, provide a cheerful and healthy atmosphere.

According to Dr. B.R. Kankaria father of Jayesh, who goes to Dilkhush, "The school has helped Jayesh develop socially. He mixes with people. He has learnt good, clean habits. His vocabulary and memory have also shown a marked improvement."

The parent-teacher associations of these schools are usually more active than those of normal schools. The parents have to give more of themselves, of their time, of their services, of their love and affection. The needs of these children are special, they call for a special effort on the part of parents. No agency, education or work training can function fully and satisfactorily without the co-operation of the parents.

Most of the institutions for the retarded are located in the major towns and cities. But more than 75 per cent of our population live in the village. Schools, workshops and residential facilities for them should be set up at the district level with teaching in the local language.

NEED FOR INTEGRATION

The history of efforts for the retarded has been one of segregation and isolation aimed at protecting the less fortunate from society and shielding them from contact with a hard and generally unsympathetic world. But now it is widely accepted that they should be integrated through a process of normalisation into the society of which they form an integral part.

According to Mrs. R. Krishnaswamy, Principal, Sadhana School, "Integration is getting together two heterogenous groups with diversified mental ability, and making them relate to each other in areas which provide a common meeting ground." She added that integration for all retarded children is impossible; it is possible only for the mildly retarded. However, she feels that society is reluctant to accept people who are deviant and different, those who do not have productive capabilities. This proves a barrier which is difficult to cross, but one must not lose hope. It is possible to bring down the barrier.

Sister Dolores feels that for integration, society has to be educated. "Parents of retarded children must accept them. Parents of normal children must realise that mental retardation is a condition and not a contagious disease which can be contracted through association with mentally retarded children."

Integration would involve some problems with the retarded themselves. Any new environment frightens them. So integration must be carried out gradually, particularly because they are very sensitive to acceptance and non-acceptance.

Mrs. V.N. Shapoorji, mother of a retarded child, Cyrus, attributes the separatist tendencies to the guilt feelings of parents as well as to the way people live in India. "An awareness must be created among the parents. Not only the illiterate, but literate people also have to be educated about the possibilities of rehabilitation and the tremendous improvement possible through special schools."

And this she feels should be done "not only through the English language, but also through the vernacular mass media — the press, radio, television and films — which will educate a greater percentage of people on the need for help for the retarded. She feels that senior school children must learn about mental retardation as part of their curriculum. Children often make rude remarks about her son's large ears. Children should be educated that retardation is a condition which occurs occasionally; that it is nothing to be ashamed of, or ridiculed.

The attitude of society towards these children, though changing, is still unsympathetic if not cruel. There is no doubt some pity and sympathy, but they get only physical segregation without any emotional ties. There is little effort at the social absorption of the unfortunate child in the community to which he belongs. Says Dr. Kankaria, "Some call Jayesh retarded, others call him deficient, still others call him mad. But if people are made to understand, then their attitude is very receptive."

There is much that normal children can learn from the retarded. Interaction between the two groups would be a mutually enriching experience. One normal child was heard to have said after a play session with retarded children, "These children actually play like us."

The greatest suffering of the handicapped is to feel different and useless. He needs friends who will understand him, help him discover his place in society, who will love and respect him. The suffering of the handicapped is essentially one of rejection, of being categorised as "different" and "inferior." Above all, he needs to be accepted — accepted as he is.

REHABILITATION

In the days of the past, mental retardation was not considered to be as serious a problem as it appears today. The joint family provided the retarded adequate protection. Agriculture was the predominant occupation and the retarded could work on land. With industrialisation families became small urban units. It is generally believed that the retarded would never be able to keep pace with the rapid advance of science and technology.

But this has been proved wrong in the U.S.A, U.K. and Japan, which with highly developed technology have absorbed the maximum number of the mentally retarded in various industries. Increased specialisation has made some aspects of production very simple and mass production has rendered some aspects routine. The Society for the Vocational Rehabilitation of the Retarded claims that there is hardly any industry or business where the services of the retarded cannot be utilised. Therefore, to rehabilitate them, no special industry is required, only specialised training to help them cope with their work.
The mildly retarded can work as helpers or assistants in the business of their fathers or relatives. Depending on the degree of retardation, these victims can be carefully trained to live fairly normal lives. Among the mentally retarded there are many who can learn to read and write, hold jobs or work in sheltered workshops.

Jayesh assists his father in his dental practice. Every day, after school, he goes with his father to his clinic. As the patient sits down, he puts a towel on him or her. Then he hands over whatever instruments his father asks for. After use, he cleans and sterilizes the instruments. He can, with minimal supervision, operate the X-ray machine. Little wonder then that he is so popular with his father's patients.

NEED FOR SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

The need for sheltered workshops cannot be overemphasized. Today there are only 15 sheltered workshops in the whole of India. Community placement or open employment has proved successful in a limited way. Mr. B.S. Ardhapurkar is the Superintendent of the Home for Mentally Deficient Children, Mankhurd, run by the Children's Aid Society. It is the largest such residential school in India with a capacity of 200. Mr. Ardhapurkar says, "I would not advocate community placement. With our acute unemployment problem and the many educated unemployed, the chances of the retarded finding suitable jobs are bleak." Moreover, he added, untrained people do not know how to treat the retarded. Also, they would not be able to comply with all the rules of employment. So a practical and workable solution would be the sheltered workshop. This would also ensure that the mentally deficient are not exploited by unscrupulous employers.

* * *

In 1964, Jean Vanier began in France a village community dedicated to the service of mentally handicapped adults. He called it L'Arche. In the preface to "Eruption to Hope", a book written by him, he writes, "I have learned much from them (the mentally retarded), and feel deeply indebted to them. They have shown me what it is to live simply, to love tenderly, to speak the truth, to pardon, to receive openly, to be humble in weakness, to be confident in difficulties, and to accept handicaps and hardships with love."

His words will be an inspiration to the parents and friends of the retarded who are in despair. And now a word to parents. If you discover that your child is retarded, remember it is not the child's fault nor is it yours. It is not the end of the world for you or your child. In fact the discovery could turn out to be the beginning of a new world, a new life, a rejuvenation for you both.

Sand. Surf. And the symphony of the sea.

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Seaside spirit in the West

Goa. Calangute, Dona Paula, Gasper Dias...the beaches stretch for more than a hundred kilometres. The Latin spirit is everywhere. In the quaint plazas, white-washed churches, tiny taverns. And in the hearts of the exuberant people.

Bombay. The sprawling sands glisten in the sun. Juhu, Versova, Marve...exciting seaside holidays in a swinging metro.

Palm fringed havens in the South.

Kovalam. The curling surfs sound a constant beat. Coconut fronds weave patterns against the sky.

Discover a fishing village. Join a fisherman in his boat. Swim, surf, sail. Or just lie back and listen to the music of the sea.

Mahabalipuram. The great shore temple is lapped gently by the waves—a testament to lasting faith.

Covelong. En route to Mahabalipuram from Madras. Once a fishing village. Now a lovely resort.

Marina. In Madras itself lies the second longest beach in the world.

Sun, sand and solitude in the East

Puri. A beach resort that's also a pilgrimage centre. With one of the most exquisite natural beaches in the world.

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BEAUTY BULLETIN

Kiyoko M., a leading beautician, will answer your beauty queries every fortnight in this column.

TO IMPROVE SKIN TEXTURE

In what way do face packs help? I am 18 and I have an oily skin. My other problem is that during winter my fingers and toes become icy, my lips turn blue, my nose becomes pink and I feel run down. Any remedy for this?

A.S.T. (Chandigarh)

A face pack cleanses, tones and improves the skin texture. Here is a simple pack for an oily skin. Beat the white of an egg and add a few drops of lemon juice to it. Mix well. Spread it evenly on your face and let dry. Rinse with lukewarm water.

Sluggish blood circulation is the cause of the condition you mention. To stimulate blood circulation there is nothing better than deep-breathing and toe-touching exercises. These should be done vigorously in front of an open window. A hot bath with a brisk rub-down using a rough towel gets the blood racing fast enough.

FACE PACK FOR OILY SKIN

LACK OF SLEEP

I have too many household responsibilities with the result I don't get proper sleep, worrying about the numerous problems. I have started getting dark circles under my eyes, too. Please advise.

N.B. (Bombay)

Restless nights are harmful to good looks and health. And habitual lack of sleep will undermine the strongest constitution. A cheerful chat, soft music are good forms of distraction from the troubles of the day.

Sometimes a warm bath will help you to relax. A few stretching exercises may also encourage relaxation. Lie on bed, hands at sides, head thrown far back on the pillow. Stretch arms and fingers and let the legs relax as if you were trying to tear apart the mid section, then go limp again.

You could also take up an interesting book or some light reading till you are not able to keep your eyes open. Let sleep get you!

ANNOUNCING GIFTS FOR THE SPECIAL COOKERY ISSUE CONTEST

1ST PRIZE

1) A midimix from BAJAJ ELECTRICALS LIMITED; 2) a non-stick coated Saucepan from TRUPTI INDUSTRIES; 3) a beautiful, well illustrated and a Complete Indian Cookbook by Michael Pandya from MACMILLAN COMPANY, Published by Hamlyn Group, U.K.

2ND PRIZE

1) A 18-litre Water Filter from BAJAJ ELECTRICALS LIMITED;
2) a non-stick coated Saucette from TRUPTI INDUSTRIES;
3) A Complete Indian Cookbook by Michael Pandya from MACMILLAN COMPANY.

3RD PRIZE

1) a 6.5-litre Pressure Cooker from BAJAJ ELECTRICALS LTD.,

2) a non-stick coated 245 mm Tava from TRUPTI INDUSTRIES;
3) a Complete Indian Cookbook by Michael Pandya from MACMILLAN COMPANY.

5 Consolation Prizes: the next five best entries will receive each 1) an electric Gas Lighter from BAJAJ ELECTRICALS LIMITED; 2) a 9-cup Storefresh Container from TRUPTI INDUSTRIES; 3) a Complete Indian Cookbook by Michael Pandya from MACMILLAN COMPANY; 4) a 4-plate Meera Steam-thru from MEERA METAL INDUSTRIES.

Watch out for the discount coupons from Bajaj Electricals and Trupti Industries which they offer to all Eve's Weekly readers in our Special Issueof November 1, 1980.

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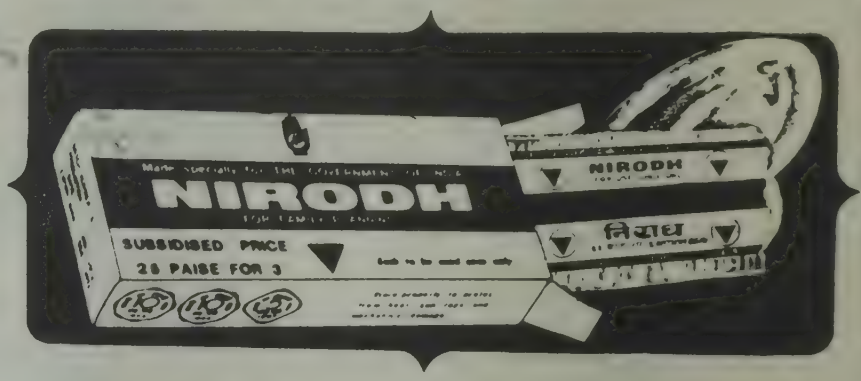


the ideal contraceptive

davp 80/38

ARTIST OF THE MONTH

Introducing women in the art world, whose work contributes significantly to contemporary Indian art.

KISHORI KAUL

A VIBRANT STYLE

We conclude this series on women artists on a note of exuberant colour. Kishori Kaul who needs no introduction to art lovers, is the first Kashmiri woman artist to make a mark on the art scene. Although there may be many more Kashmiri women artists now, Kishori was the first to take up art with such determination.

She first felt the faint stirrings of this creative urge when, as a young girl, she hovered between life and death in a severe bout of typhoid. Recuperating at a sanatorium in Tangmarg, the listless convalescent felt strangely moved by the beauty of Nature.

She tried writing some short stories but found that they did not satisfy her. At about this time she got her hands on Irving Stone's "Lust for Life". From that moment onwards painting became an obsession. She devoured every little detail of the book and later learnt the use of watercolour from Somnath Bhatt. Initially her paintings were very realistic landscapes every detail faithfully reproduced. But gradually she has evolved a vibrant style where her rapport with nature results not in photographic copies but in a beauty of pure form.

In Baroda, Kishori spent seven years learning the technique of painting and doing research in "Space in Painting". She managed to bag a couple of All India Prizes every year which helped to pay for her training

Kishori has had sixteen individual exhibitions in the U.K., Switzerland and India. She finds that people abroad are more interested in art and spend much more time at exhibitions. In India, the common man is much too involved in his struggle to eke out a living and consequently is much less interested in the art movement. Those with time and money often lack the understanding of art and so the circle of art lovers is considerably reduced in size.

One of Kishori's most memorable moments was in London when two friends got together to buy one of her paintings, with the agreement that each one should have it for six months. Some have even bought her paintings on an instalment basis — "which only proves that a true love of art outweighs and circumvents monetary hurdles," avers Kishori.

More than half the beauty of her paintings are lost in these reproductions because these photographs are in black and white whereas colour is the focal point of her paintings. Her oil colours have the softness of watercolour and the hues seem to glow from within the canvas. The effect is not of colour splashed on to the canvas, but emanating from it.

With the death of her husband last year, Kishori has battled with loneliness and this has tapped yet another source of creativity — poetry.

The loss has made her more sensitive and she feels much more deeply. When she begins to paint it is a purely emotional experience with a direct transference of her feelings on to the canvas. The second stage is a mixture of the emotional and the intellectual where she works out the technicalities and then goes on to the third stage which is purely intellectual.

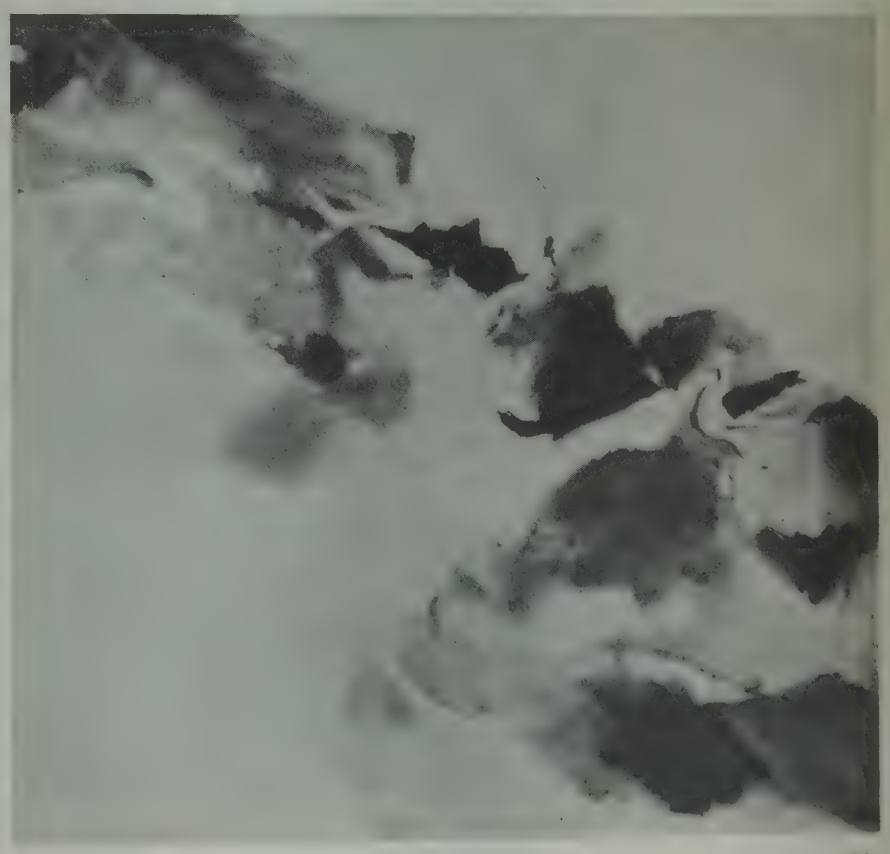
In a concerted and heart warming gesture after her bereavement, some of the leading artists of Delhi organised the "Four phases of Painting" by Kishori which features different facets of her work.

This year she received the Senior Fellowship from the Ministry of Education, an honour that can be notched up among the major achievements of women artists.

At a recent artists' camp at Gandarbal, Kishori was amidst a landscape where various shades of green predominated — leaf green, sap green, tender green and many more. But she found that when she sat down to paint she used red and crimson and no green at all. "It was a pleasant surprise," says Kishori "for it proved that I had completely grown out of realism."

Malati Jaikumar

"Composition."



"Snow."

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REFRIGERATORS

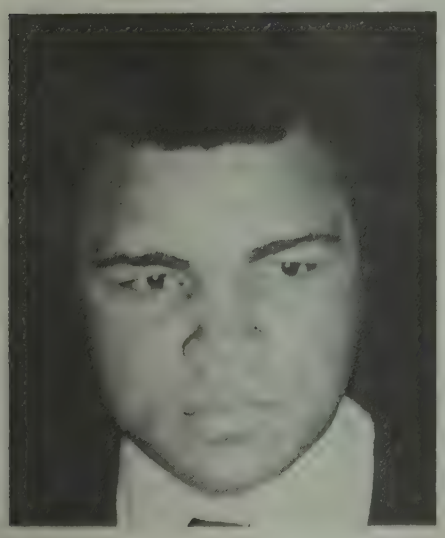
PEOPLE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN

When Ali Mcgraw got **Steve McQueen** to leave his wife and marry her, she completely changed her lifestyle. For five years she gave up her career cooked for McQueen and his mo-bike friends, and had no identity of her own. After five years of this repression, she couldn't take it any more and walked out on him. Steve has recently married again, for the third time. This time it's **Barbara Minty** (25) and Steve's twice her age. Wonder what these gorgeous women see in Steve, with his huge belly, Bohemian lifestyle and bouts of heavy drinking, for Barbara is a top model who has given up a £750-a-day career for Steve.

And fate has struck the cruellest blow to Steve and his young wife in a strange manner. McQueen, one of Hollywood's highest paid stars, known for his roles as a toughie, is suffering from cancer in the neck, stomach, chest and lung, but is showing some signs of recovery. However, the bad news is that this form of lung cancer is generally regarded as incurable.

* * *

It had to happen. The legend had to die sometime. **Muhammad Ali,** thrice world boxing champion, who has "retired" time and again, but came back triumphantly to win the title all over again, finally lost his chance to be heavyweight champ for the fourth time, when he was mercilessly battered into submission after 10 rounds by **Larry Holmes, a** one time sparring partner of Ali's. In the days leading up to the fight, Ali had said he was going to be a miracle worker. He trained hard, and whittled himself down from a flabby 250 pounds to a trim, athletic 217. But on the night of



the fight, he was just another 38-year-old man, whose skills were mere memories. According to those in the know, it was a total mismatch. Larry Holmes punched him on the face and battered him relentlessly and in the 10th round, Ali's cornerman Dundee stopped the game. But Ali's bloody-minded fans howled that the show must go on, which, of course, it couldn't.

Even in defeat, Ali walked away from the ring on his own power... perhaps to permanent retirement at last. But he retired rich, for he made eight million dollars plus a percentage of the ancillary revenue. The fight was billed prophetically as "the last hurrah," and as Ali left the ring, Holmes walked up to him and said, "You were a great champion." But as everyone realised, the emphasis was on the past tense.

* * *

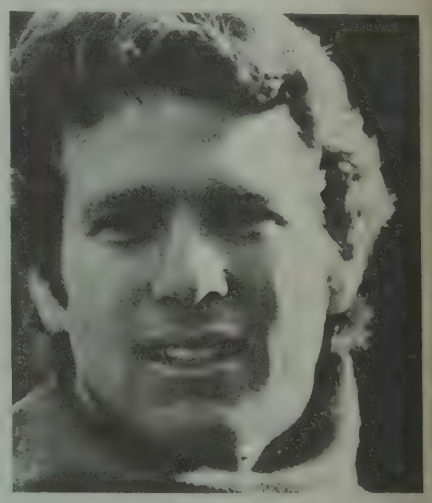
Dictators seldom meet a sticky end. This is a sad fact of life. After sending thousands of people to their deaths, these people either die of old age, or spend their last years gracefully in exile in a friendly neighbourhood country. This is easy enough because they stash away a large pile for themselves and their relatives in another country. But once in a while justice catches up. Ex-Nicaraguan dictator **Anastasio Somoza,** who had treated his country as a piece of private property, and caused the ruthless murder of thousands of Nicaraguans, fled to friendly Paraguay when things got too hot for him on his native soil. But recently, left-wing guerrillas found his hideout and machine-gunned him to death.

* * *

Persistent rumours that **Zeenat Aman** is going to do a matrimonial fait-accompli a la Sharmila Tagore by marrying Pakistani fast bowler Imran Khan have been killed, for the time being at least, by his cousin, Pakistan test cricketer Majid Khan. In "Nawai Waqt", a Pakistani daily, Majid said that the rumours were "absolutely baseless," and that Imran's orthodox Muslim family would never accept an actress as their bahu. Amen to that. But Ms. Aman probably has a secret ace up her sleeve. She reportedly showed a beautiful locket and pendant to a friend and confided that Imran had given them to her as a sort of engagement present.

* * *

First we were told that **Farrah Fawcett-Majors** was having an affair with Vijay Amritraj, then we were fooled into believing that she was interested in actor **Ryan O'Neal.** But now comes the news that Ryan is actually a drinking buddy of Farrah's estranged husband, Lee Majors, a minor actor with supposedly major pretensions, and they do their bar crawling together. According to one columnist, Lee is the loneliest soul in Hollywood, and is busy saying tear-jerking things like, "If you have something, sometimes you have to set it free, no matter how much it hurts." The "something" is of course a reference to Farrah, about whom he says, "She's a warm, beautiful, wonderful woman, whom I love very much." What's more, the poor guy has persuaded himself into believing that once Farrah tires of her career kick, she'll return to his everlovin' arms.



UNKNOWN

An unknown, desperate masochist seems to be on the brink of insanity in Bombay. For the past few weeks he has been advertising this in all the leading papers, "Docile-natured pain seeker wants to learn discipline from dominant lady. No bar. Contact..." From the number of times this ad has appeared it looks like we have no strong, silent types of the female variety who are willing to respond to the call of the whiplash. And what happened to all those self-styled moralists in the newspaper industry who said that THEY would never carry "objectionable" or dubious ads?

Lakshmi Narayan

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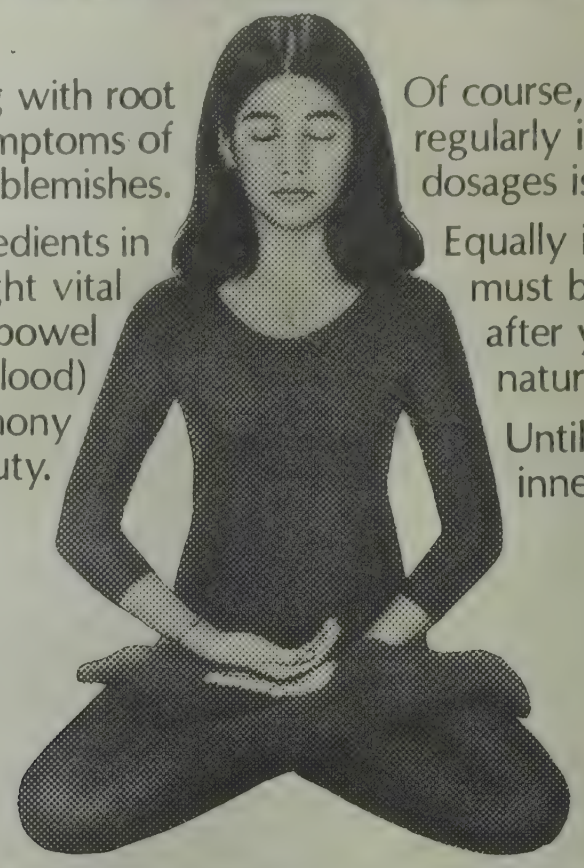

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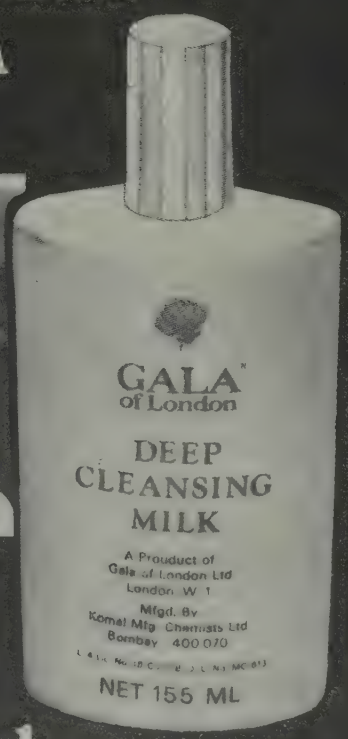

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Architects, builders and engineers now have a new and exciting device to help them plan cooler structures. It is the Solar Control Glass developed and marketed by the Madras Sheet Glass Works. Ideally suited to a tropical climate, the glass is stronger than tinted figured glass and cheaper than wood. It combines energy efficiency with beauty and comfort, and has been specially processed to meet the demands of the building industry in India.

Solar control glass gives adequate daylight illumination without the glare, and the colour of the objects viewed through the glass remains unchanged. The high absorption of the infra-red wavelength lowers the transmission of heat by about 30 per cent. Being a one-way glass, it safeguards the privacy of the interior while offering a panoramic view of the outside.

Adding to so many advantages, is the tremendous scope for power conservation. Because, besides taking the load off air conditioners in air conditioned buildings, a judicious use of the solar control glass can do away with artificial lighting during the day in most cases.

ANSWERS TO EVE'S WEEKLY QUIZ NO. 15

1. **Ernest Hemingway.**
2. **The U.S. Open Tennis Championships.**
3. **Charles Bronson.**
4. **The late Mohammad Rafisaab.**
5. **A cricket match between Lancashire (red rose) and Yorkshire (white rose).**
6. **Peter Pan, J.M. Barrie, Tinkerbell.**
7. **Oscar Kokoschka.**
8. **Azimuth.**
9. **Vigdis Finnbogadottir.**
10. **Ellington.**
11. **Neil Armstrong.**
12. **Vladmir Salnikov (USSR).**

As only one reader, Mr. M. R. Kini of New Delhi, sent in an all-correct solution by the deadline, he wins the prize money of Rs. 200.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Devi

NARGIS, THE MOTHER

The entire film industry has come to a standstill emotionally with the conflicting reports from New York about the critical condition of Nargis. But now the tension has eased a little with the news that she is on the way to recovery.

Nargis' story took a sharp turn when she married Sunil Dutt and set up a home. She never talked of a come-back. She played the wife's role par excellence. She became a mother and remains one till today. Her battles with me were never as Nargis or Mrs. Dutt, but as mother.

"When you write, I feel my children have grown up, and I don't want them to be hurt" or,

"Sanju is not going to be a star. Why do you write it, why write about our children, they are not in films."

So on and so forth. Sanju is already a star, much before the release of "Rocky". After all the musti I did with her in my columns, she was her warm self at the mahurat of Gulshan Rai's "Yudh", starring Sanju. She had drowned all other indentities including as M.P., to be just Sanju's mother, Namrata's and Priya's mother.

Of all her romantic leads, the public recall her in Mehboob Khan's "Mother India". It was as a mother that at Sainjay Gandhi's funeral she wept so bitterly. I sincerely hope the recovery will now be rapid. Nobody can bear the death of a mother.

* * *

Reena Roy has picked up where Rekha left. Kamalahasan is playing the lead opposite her in "Sanam Teri Kasam" to be produced by sister Barkha Roy. The mahurat card has the lead pair with a guitar in hand. Reena, but for the midi dress, is holding the guitar like Meera's tanpora. Kamalahasan looks like a Babu who, instead of his typewriter has picked up the guitar.

* * *

Meanwhile Moushumi has bagged a saucy role as Sanjeev Kumar's wife in "Itnisi Baat".

She looks pretty with her tikha tikha features. In Raj Khosla's "Dasi" she is better than Rekha.

Sanjeev had a choice of Vidya Sinha and Rekha. But Vidya looks too wifely and Rekha is a misfit. When the wife revolts and decides to switch roles with her husband, Rekha would have looked the type who would manage an office. But Moushumi can look nonplussed and that is "Itnisi Baat".

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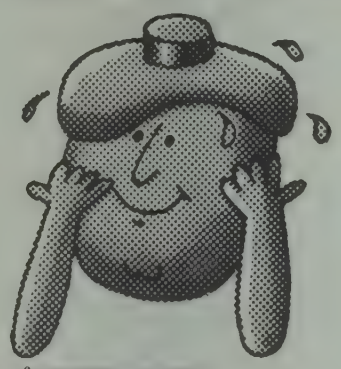
CURRENT

As cool as you want it



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GIVE US YOUR OPINION

(A QUESTIONNAIRE)

We at Eve's Weekly value you, our readers, and would therefore like your opinions on specific features as well as the magazine as a whole. Help us in our efforts to serve you better by answering the following questionnaire and sending it back to us within ten days, by November 4, 1980 (cost of postage to be borne by us).

There will be a lucky draw among the replies that come in within ten days. Ten winners will each get one year's subscription to Eve's Weekly free. Ten others will each receive a free subscription for six months.

Alternative answers are provided with boxes. Please tick the box corresponding to the answer that you think is most appropriate.

Postage will be paid by addressee

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G. P. O. BOMBAY

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EVE'S WEEKLY
Sanj Vartaman Press
Bombay Samachar Marg
Bombay-400 023

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b. If you ... you would like to have featured on the cover.

_____

_____

_____

_____

c. How often do you think a women's magazine should feature men on the cover?

Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Regularly ☐

Q. 3 Do you think that the internal layout of the magazine is arranged such that your attention is drawn to the articles/features?

Yes ☐ No ☐

s listed below, please indicate ...em

	Read Regularly	Read Occasionally	Never Read
f. Quiz			
g. Consumer Awareness			
h. In My Own Write			
i. Hiya Honey			

Q. 5a. Every issue of Eve's Weekly has a fashion feature. Given below are a set of statements relating to this feature. For each statement please tick the part (1 or 2) that you think most appropriately describes the feature.

A (1) The outfits are practical ☐

(2) The outfits are not practical ☐

Continued

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Mattresses, Pillows, Cushions, Carpet underlays.

Made of millions of tiny springs blended scientifically with latex rubb has four distinct qualities : COMFOR

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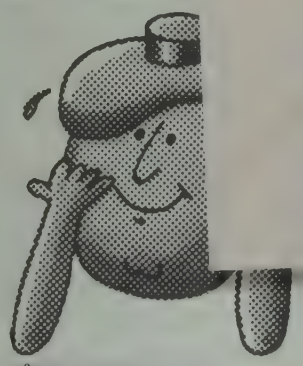

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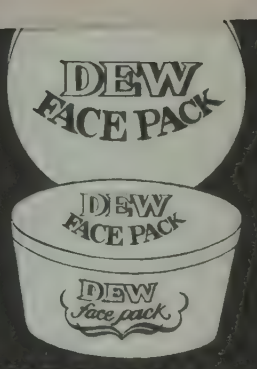

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Alternative answers are provided with boxes. Please tick the box corresponding to the answer that you think is most appropriate.

Q. 1a. Do you think that the cover of Eve's Weekly is attractive?

Yes ☐ No ☐

b. Please elaborate on the reasons for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Q. 2a. Would you like to see a change in the type of women featured on the cover?

Yes ☐ No ☐

b. If your answer is 'Yes' please describe the kind of women you would like to have featured on the cover.

_____

_____

_____

_____

c. How often do you think a women's magazine should feature men on the cover?

Never ☐ Occasionally ☐ Regularly ☐

Q. 3 Do you think that the internal layout of the magazine is arranged such that your attention is drawn to the articles/features?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Q. 4 For each of the regular features listed below, please indicate whether you read each of them

(a) Regularly
(b) Occasionally
or (c) Never read

Features	Read Regularly	Read Occasionally	Never Read
a. Creative Photography			
b. The Law: Know Your Rights			
c. Book Nook			
d. Young Viewpoint			
e. Passing Through			
f. Quiz			
g. Consumer Awareness			
h. In My Own Write			
i. Hiya Honey			

Q. 5a. Every issue of Eve's Weekly has a fashion feature. Given below are a set of statements relating to this feature. For each statement please tick the part (1 or 2) that you think most appropriately describes the feature.

A (1) The outfits are practical ☐

(2) The outfits are not practical ☐

Continued

B (1) The models look fresh and smart

(2) The models look stereotyped and artificial

C (1) The designs offer variety

(2) The designs are monotonous

D (1) Fashions are better displayed through sketches

(2) Fashions are better displayed through photographs

b. Which of the following fashion features would you like to see included in the fashion pages? (TICK AS MANY FEATURES AS YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE INCLUDED)

(a) Features on fashions in jewellery

(b) Features on fashions in hand-bags and shoes

(c) Women's fashions for all types of figures

(d) Fashions for different occasions

(e) Fashions for the different seasons

(f) Any other———————————
(Please elaborate)

Q. 6 As regards the features/articles on beauty, do you find them useful?

Yes No

Q. 7 Do you enjoy the serialization of Mills and Boon stories?

Yes No

Q. 8 Would you like to read serialisations of novels written by Indian authors?

Yes No

Q. 9a. Do you enjoy reading the "True Confession" column?

Yes No

b. Do you think that the True Confession column should be published more frequently than once a month?

Yes No

Q. 10 Do you find Eve's Weekly light reading or heavy reading?

Light Reading Heavy Reading

Balanced

Q. 11 Given below are descriptions of the role of any women's magazine. Please rank these descriptions in the order in which you think they are important for a women's magazine. Thus, the description that you think is most important will be ranked 1st and the least important description will be ranked 4th.

Rank

A. Entertaining

B. Educative

C. Focuses on women's issues, rights and problems

D. Creates an awareness of the world

Q. 12a. Do you think that the focus of Eve's Weekly has changed in the past few years?

Yes No Can't say

b. If 'Yes', do you approve of this change? Please elaborate on your answer.

Q. 13 What suggestions do you have for the improvement of this magazine?

Signature :

Name :

Address :

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

BOMBAY

The National Theatre Academy launched its Production No. 1, "Aaj Dhando Bandh Chhe", a Gujarati drama based on the life of a prostitute who becomes a housewife. The muhurat took place at Hotel Poonam International, in the presence of a galaxy of stars, well-known producers and directors of the Gujarati Drama Industry.

The muhurat was inaugurated by Mrs. Dimple Khanna who conveyed her best wishes to Mr. Dinesh Singhal, Mr. Pradeep Sharma, and Mr. Sanjeev Singhal, the promoters of National Theatre Academy.

Well known stars such as Chitra Vyas, Paresh Rawal, Pushpa Shah, Jayant Vyas have been signed to play major roles. The drama will have its Premiere Show on November 5, 1980, at Tejpal Auditorium at 8.30 p.m.

* * *

"Rewati" will hold an exhibition-cum-sale of ready-to-wear churidar-kameez sets, and children's clothes designed by "Petals" of Delhi at Today Art Gallery, Linking Road, Bandra, on November, 3, 4 and 5, 1980.

* * *

Nalini Sarees of Delhi will hold an exhibition of their sarees and outfits on November 3 and 4, at the Golden Room, Taj Intercontinental.

* * *

"Harini" of Bangalore, specialists in smocked dresses presents an exhibition-cum-sale of children's and teenagers' clothes at Cymroza Art Gallery, Bhulabhai Desai Road on November 5 and 6, 1980.

DELHI

The International Ikebana School's Delhi Chapter organises a workshop every month at the Ashoka Hotel. Recently the theme chosen was "Monsoons" and the arrangements were exotic and beautiful. In the workshop senior teachers and students give demonstrations for new students. The last such workshop was held by Mrs. Uma Rao.

CALCUTTA

"Locality Calcutta" was an exhibition arranged in the Asutosh Museum Hall, of the Indian Museum in observance of the 290th anniversary of the city. The exhibits could have been many more, but what was on display were the Kalighat "Pats", a frank pictorial commentary on the times, paintings by Gaganendranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, Asit Halder, Nandalal Bose and Sunayani Devi. There were also ancient sculptures unearthed near Calcutta and some old musical instruments.

* * *

MADRAS

The Board of Management of the Medical Research Foundation and the Trustees of the Jaycee Bahadur Singh Bothra Memorial Trust, and the Madras Jaycees, held a get-together at the Sankara Nethralaya. The chief guest was Dr. Charles L. Schepens, M.D. Founder of the Retina Associates and Retina Foundation, Boston, U.S.A. Mr. Ashok Kumbhat presided.

The function was held to present a cheque for Rs. 50,000 as the first instalment from the Bothra Memorial Trust to the Medical Research Trust for a ward in the hospital, in memory of a dynamic Jaycee, Bahadur Singh Bothra, who died in an air crash. On behalf of the Trust, Jaycee Senator Habibullah Badsha presented the cheque to Dr. Badrinath.

1

2

3

4

1. Dr. Baliram Hire, State Minister for Public Health and Education addressing a meeting at a function held by the International Tourism Council at Hotel Oberoi Towers, Bombay. Also seen are (from left) Mr. H.H. Ismail, Mrs. P. Dotiwalla, Mr. C. Lalkaka, and Mr. J. Desai.

2. Uma Rao (at right) and guests seen at the workshop organised by the International Ikebana School's Delhi Chapter at Ashoka Hotel.

3. A reception was jointly organised by the Calcutta Social Project and Polar Fan Industries Pvt. Ltd. to felicitate film maker Satyajit Ray (at left) on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the first screening of Ray's "Pather Panchali". Also seen are Mr. Prasanta Sur, and Mrs. Kalyani Karlekar.

4. At the installation ceremony of the Lioness Club of Bombay Central held at West End Hotel, Past District Governor Lion Jamshedji Aga presents an award to Lioness President Veenu Makhijani for the highest collection during 79-80.

THIS WEEK FOR YOU

FOR THE WEEK OCT. 26—NOV. 1, 1980

John Naylor

IF IT'S YOUR BIRTHDAY THIS WEEK:

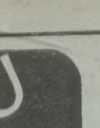
Good luck is on the way in 1981 and you will find your pattern changing during 1981, creating new conditions that eventually work in your favour. There will be luck in the new, in new friendships and activities, also in dealings with officialdom. You may become more impulsive than usual, so temper enthusiasm with caution! If heart-free, promising meetings will occur. June to August could bring long-distance travel. And the period around your 1981 birthday will be lucky for love and for cash!

ARIES
(Mar 22 — Apr 20)

Venus will be in opposition to your sign until late November. Any rivalry in your set-up at present will intensify, but problems will be trivial. See that your image remains untarnished!

TAURUS
(Apr 21 — May 21)

Life will be restless, and companions unpredictable for a time. Minor changes will occur, which are inconvenient; you will need to be generally adaptable. However, adjustments will tend to be beneficial in the long run.



GEMINI
(May 22 — June 21)

If there is urgent shopping on your mind plan ahead to the middle two weeks of November. Just now, you will have trouble getting what you want and pay too much for goods. Be attentive to loved ones this week.

CANCER
(June 22 — July 23)

there will be romantic opportunities this week, perhaps a nostalgic reunion. Yet, don't be too eager to delve into the past, to renew old associations that don't have particularly happy memories. Money trends are promising.

LEO
(July 24 — Aug 23)

A good week to plan if you are thinking of a change at home or at work. However, avoid hasty action, make sure you are really improving your set-up. Put out feelers in new directions, businesswise. If single new meetings occur.

VIRGO
(Aug 24 — Sept 23)

Good time to build on recent projects or to take a relationship a stage further. Explore fresh avenues of contact, consider new ideas. Life should be busy, but friendly and a romantic trend will begin soon.

LIBRA
(Sept 24 — Oct 23)

Venus enters Libra after mid-week, joining Jupiter, in your sign. This will enhance your personality, help your affairs. If there is something special you want to get on with now's the time, providing you plan well.

SCORPIO
(Oct 24 — Nov 22)

Any form of communication will be lucky for you. Busy stars continue to affect you to the end of the year and mainly work in your favour. A splendid time to make minor changes and to delegate tasks.

SAGITTARIUS
(Nov 23 — Dec 22)

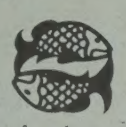
Mars in your sign gives you energy and drive, a positive mood which enables you to push ahead with enthusiasm. This happy trend lasts until late November, and will then be followed by other sympathetic transits.

CAPRICORN
(Dec 23 — Jan 20)

Go for the new and novel. Many planets are well placed to your sign and you will soon be into a progressive period, so get yourself together and sort out your ideas. Involve yourself socially; friendships are well starred.

AQUARIUS
(Jan 21 — Feb 19)

Interesting aspects affect both your worldly ambitions and the social side of life. You can make pleasing headway in either direction. Some new meetings could be profitable, as well as amusing.



PISCES
(Feb 20 — Mar 21)

Both Jupiter and Venus move out of adverse position to your sign. You have not had much encouragement over the past two years, but the outlook is brighter now. Sort out problems in family matters or working relationships.

Eve Weekly Quiz: NEW SERIES No. 16

"HEGMAN"

1. Who is the Indian Ambassador of the United States of America?
2. Who wrote the controversial play "Ghasiram Kotwal" and who played the role of Nana Phadnavis in the Dr. Jabbar Patel directed presentation?
3. Which comic strip character has a dog named Otto with rather human tastes?
4. The well-known feminist who wrote "The Female Eunuch" will be in India next January. What is her name?
5. What is the name of the fertiliser derived from bird droppings in South America?
6. Name the sportsman who won the 1978 Commonwealth Games decathalon event as well as the 1980 Moscow Olympic decathalon.
7. Guru Dutt directed "Kagaz Ka Phool". Who directed "Sahib, Bibi Aur Ghulam"?
8. Name the Cuban cosmonaut who achieved the distinction of being the first black to go into space.
9. Which ring is square?
10. Name the well-known painter who is called The Father of French painting and on whom Sir Anthony Blunt, the art specialist spy, is an expert.
11. Which famous psychiatrist founded the school of individual psychology and coined the term "inferiority complex"?
12. What famous event occurred in the year Mark Twain was born and again in the year he died?

A prize of Rs. 200 will be given to the reader who sends in an all correct solution. If more than one do so, the prize money will be divided among them. The deadline for the answers is November 6, 1980. Every entry must be accompanied by a cutting of this column.

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